MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

16 JULY 1986

Israel

The attorney general informed the High Court of Justice that the police will investigate the Shin Bet affair, according to Jerusalem radio, which added that the court's debate on the issue will begin 20 July. Meanwhile, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres said that nobody, not even political leaders, is exempt from the police investigation, the radio added.

Elsewhere, a European military source claimed to have found an SS-23 missile site and a MiG-29 in Syria, according to *Davar*. The source said the missile site was in the Damascus area, while the location of the MiG was unidentified, said *Davar*, adding that the report could not be verified by any other source.

Israel-Egypt

The Taba negotiating teams agreed on the way to select international arbiters, according to Jerusalem radio, which added that the arbitrating body will be composed of one Egyptian, one Israeli, a chief arbiter selected by the two, and two neutral arbiters.

Lebanon

A 15 July ministerial meeting chaired by the prime minister discussed security measures in the capital, Beirut radio reported. Reconstruction Affairs Minister Nabih Birri said the conferees discussed the "deteriorating" security situation in East Beirut. Adding that a decision has been made on extending the security plan to the southern suburb, Birri said that other measures are still required, the radio disclosed. For his part, the prime minister said the participants expressed satisfaction with West Beirut security affairs, and called on those in the eastern area to show some reciprocal measures, the radio continued. Commenting on the meeting, a Lebanese Forces official source cited by the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon advised Birri to pay more attention to complaints being made about West Beirut security before concerning himself with East Beirut.

Iran-Iraq War

Iranian artillery shelling on the southern fronts 15 July claimed 35 Iraqi casualties, IRNA announced, adding that firing on the western fronts resulted in heavy Iraqi losses. A military spokesman cited by Voice of the Masses radio announced that Iraqi naval firing destroyed an Iranian landing ship and gunboat.

Iran

The prime minister dissolved the board of directors of the Iranian medical disciplinary organization on grounds of incompetence, IRNA reported. He urged the new head of the organization to deal decisively with a "handful of opportunists and counter-revolutionary doctors" who are abusing their profession, according to the agency, which added that the dissolved board had provoked a group of doctors to stop work 15 July in protest of a Majlis bill being debated on the board's composition.

Libya

Armed Forces missile brigade maneuvers concluded 15 July, Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio announced. A possible enemy landing by helicopter or by the Rapid Deployment Force deep inside the country was crushed, the radio added.

Elsewhere, an Italian legislator returning from Tripoli said that Libya is planning to start legal proceedings against the United States for damages resulting from the U.S. air strike, ANSA reported. The official added that Libya is ready to pay damages itself if Libyan involvement in the attacks at the Rome and Vienna airports and the West Berlin La Belle discotheque can be proved, the agency continued.

Kuwait-PDRY

Summit talks in Kuwait between the Kuwaiti amir and PDRY chairman ended 15 July, KUNA reported. A joint statement said the talks focused on bilateral relations, developments in the Iran-Iraq war, and on the need to increase efforts aimed at removing "marginal differences" affecting Arab relations, the agency added. The PDRY chairman, who termed the talks "successful," returned home 15 July, Aden radio reported.

Maghreb

Morocco — King Hassan II has been advised to observe a period of rest and convalescence, a ministerial communique carried by Rabat radio announced. Doctors treating the king, noting the "fatigue and great exhaustion" brought about by many months of concentrated activity, advised him to stop traveling abroad, according to the radio, adding that the routine medical examination had very satisfactory results. The king's trip to the United States, set for 22 July, has been postponed, MAP noted.

Algeria — President Chadli Bendjedid received the Jordanian envoy to Belgium in Brussels, where he continues to be active during his convalescence, Algiers radio reported.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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PLO Chairman: Jordanian Move Part of 'Settlement'

LD160919 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0725 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Kuwait, 16 Jul (KUNA) — Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, stressed in an interview with the Kuwaiti newspaper *Al-Anba* that the expulsion of the organization from Jordan is part of a new settlement plan. He said: All the attempts being made by colonialism in the United States to trivialize the Palestinian people's issue will not make us submit to their will or accept what we hate.

He voiced his conviction that Jordan's rejection of the three formulas put forward by the organization is based on a U.S.-Israeli plan to distance Jordan from the liberation organization and give it parts of the West Bank and Ghaza as well as a connecting corridor between Gaza and the West Bank. This is the new settlement plan that is being executed by Jordan at this time.

'Arafat again pointed to the cooperation undertaken between these countries [as heard] and the Zionist entity in order to destroy the Palestinians. He cited the Sabra and Shatila massacres, which were repeated three times: the first by the Israeli occupation forces and the second and third, regrettably, by some Arab countries performing the role on Israel's behalf.

The paper, which held the interview with 'Arafat before he left the Sudanese capital for Tunisia, said that 'Arafat launched a strong attack on the Iranian leadership and urged the Iranian people to make a move to stop the war and put pressure on the regime, which has proven its insincerity on ending the conflict.

The paper quoted him: These wars are directed against Arabs, Muslims, the world, and the nonaligned countries. 'Arafat praised the stand taken by Iraq, which has responded to the call for ending the Iraq-Iran war.

'Arafat: Return Occupied Land to UN Control

DW151041 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 14 Jul 86 pp 115-117

[Interview with PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat by *Der Spiegel* editors Adel. S. Elias and Romanin Leick in Vienna; date not given]

[Excerpts] *Spiegel*: Mr 'Arafat, the PLO is not what it used to be. In 1982 it was militarily defeated by the Israelis in Lebanon. It is split up organizationally. Jordan's King Husayn had the Al-Fatah offices closed and expelled your military deputy Abu Jihad. Who is left to support you?

'Arafat: There is no quarrel between King Husayn and myself. I only have a problem with his majesty's government. The whole thing is a Jordanian stage play. However, regardless what the government will do, it will not succeed to unhinge us. We are the most important factor in the Middle East, nothing works without us.

Spiegel: Without Jordanian support nothing works for you either.

'Arafat: Since its existence the Jordanian regime was trying to find an alternative to the PLO. This will go on. However, the Palestinians and the Jordanians are one people. Nobody can separate us. We have the same fate even if the Amman government tries to cut this historical tie and annul the alliance.

Spiegel: Your former intelligence chief Abu al-Za'im has recently staged a putsch against you in Amman, obviously with Jordanian protection.

'Arafat: Every time when I have a conflict with an Arab regime, such persons as Abu al-Za'im are being involved. However, who is that zero? Actually I am happy that he has left us. All this is only theatrical thundering. There have been repeated atempts to split us. The end of the PLO has often been predicted.

Spiegel: King Husayn already threw down the gauntlet in February. He blamed you for the failure of his peace initiative.

'Arafat: Husayn is not in a position to ever say no to the United States. Eventually he always obeys the U.S. President. We had three proposals made to the Americans through the king about our ideas of solving the Middle East problem. These proposals amounted to a preparation and convocation of an international peace conference. However, as soon as they were published pressure from the Americans increased so much that everything failed eventually.

Spiegel: Husayn has described it quite differently. He said the United States demanded that you recognize the UN Resolutions 242 and 338, guaranteeing Israel's right to exist in safe borders "free of threats and acts of violence." Husayn was certain you would agree, but you did not.

'Arafat: I want to explain to you how it really was. When our proposals had been rejected by the Americans, I met privately with the king. After a long discussion we agreed that I should officially take over and confirm the statement he had made on 29 May 1985 in Washington. I did that. I repeated publicly every word Husayn had stated in the United States. However, it was in vain. The Americans did not accept it. Now I am asking you: Why does the United States accept the king's statement, and not accept this statement if I repeat it?

Spiegel: Why did you not accept the UN resolutions?

'Arafat: I am prepared to do it if the Americans will simultaneously accept the self-determination right of my people.

Spiegel: At any rate, now it looks as if the king wants a final breach with the PLO because he is disappointed with you. He is about to curtail your influence in west Jordan and to link the people in the occupied areas directly to him.

'Arafat: To me this is a joke. The people in west Jordan back the PLO fully. That was even confirmed when Margaret Thatcher visited Israel. There is no alternative to the PLO, and this reality can be changed only if Yasir 'Arafat is killed. [passage omitted]

Spiegel: You cannot take the occupied west Jordan area and the Gaza Strip with military force from Israel. The establishment of a Palestinian state with peaceful means is not in sight either. Does that not discourage you?

'Arafat: Naturally there is a peaceful solution. Therefore, we demand an international peace conference. If this should be impossible, the United Nations should get active. The Israelis, the Americans, and some Europeans would like to keep the PLO out. Ok, agreed. Then please return the occupied areas to the United Nations. I propose here for the first time to subordinate the occupied Palestinian areas to the United Nations. I am prepared to give all security guarantees. The only thing I want is that my people will eventually find a place where they can live in freedom. I am asking you, where will you go when this talk will be over?

Spiegel: Home.

'Arafat: Did you ever think where I will go? I have no home; my home was taken away. I do not even have a passport. You see, this is the tragedy of the Palestinian people.

Spiegel: Mr 'Arafat, we thank you for this talk.

Al-Wazir on Differences With Jordan, Terrorism

JN151532 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Khartoum, 15 Jul (SUNA) — Khalil al-Wazir, also known as Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of the Paelstinian revolution forces, who was deported from Jordan within the framework of the decision to close 25 PLO offices, has expressed his regret because Jordan has not responded to the PLO's urging that differences on a specific stand not ignite a conflict. Abu Jihad said that the differences with Jordan began when the PLO rejected the U.S. proposal vis-a-vis the international conference. In a statement to *Al-Sahafah*, Khalil al-Wazir affirmed that the PLO is still concerned about maintaining its relations with Jordan. the PLO wants these relations to be normal.

Abu Jihad said that Palestinian revolutionaries who are escalating their operations in the occupied territory — operations which the enemy himself has admitted — and who are resisting the enemy's conspiratorial schemes will not accept incomplete solutions.

Abu Jihad asserted that the Palestinian people are experiencing a practical national unity inside and outside the occupied territory embodying the unity of all the people around their leadership despite all conspiratorial attempts to create a kind of division in their ranks. He noted that the efforts will continue in order to hold meetings with the (?dissidents) regardless of the obstacles and despite the failure of the Aden and Algiers meetings.

On terrorism, Abu Jihad said that international quarters have affirmed the legitimate right to armed struggle against the Israeli enemy. He said that the operations in which Palestinian tools are used are an attempt by some Arab organs to tarnish the image of Palestinian struggle.

Former Gaza Mayor Interviewed in Amman

JN151930 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1723 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Interview with Former Gaza Mayor Rashad al-Shawwa by reporter Ibrahim Shahzadah; date not given — recorded]

[Excerpts] [Ibrahim Shahazadah] Speaking about you a few days ago, His Majesty King Husayn said: Al-Haj Rashad al-Shawwa is a man I respect and appreciate as a struggler. This is a description you deserve from all for your firm stands championing justice. In light of the current state of affairs in the occupied territories, and Israel's designs aimed at emptying the land and swallowing it quickly, what are the priorities on which political action for the Palestinian cause must be based at this stage?

[Rashad al-Shawwa] I believe that regaining the land is the most important priority. The land is diminishing daily. Israel continues to confiscate land to establish new settlements and expand existing ones. [passage omitted] In my opinion, the best means available to us is the policy calling for the exchange of land for peace which his majesty has mentioned on many occasions. [passage omitted]

[Shahzadah] You mentioned that no one, except those who live in the occupied territories, knows about actual ife there. This applies to many who speak on behalf of the cause. In your opinion, do they know about your tribulation?

[Al-Shawwa] I say with great regret that even our brothers in the PLO are not aware of the real state of affairs in the Gaza Strip. They hear from those who leave the occupied territories who describe to them the situation there. They are affected the moment they hear such reports. But after this, everyone goes his own way. Some go to their families, others to a picnic or their job. They forget the inhabitants of the Gaza Strip. [passage omitted]

[Shahzadah] You mentioned that something must be done. In light of the stalemate prevailing over the moves toward peace and in light of the stands of some parties, what in your opinion are the aspirations of the kinfolk in the occupied territories?

[Al-Shawwa] There is a great difference between aspirations and reality. The past 19 years have proved that there is no hope. The Arabs have no force. The PLO has no force. The force that can make Israel move out of the occupied territories does not exist. Therefore, the only thing that we must do is to follow the courses that have been proposed, the latest being the exchange of land for peace. Exchanging land for peace is a means of saving the kinfolk, ending the Israeli occupation, and returning the occupied territories to Arab sovereignty under which the citizens may be able to breathe, think calmly, and predict what will happen to them in the future.

We live under occupation hour by hour. We do not know what will happen to any of us 1 hour later. This is the psychological state in which we are living. That is why we ask for something to take place. In our opinion, the exchange of land for peace, the withdrawal of Israel, and the termination of the Israeli occupation are the only means that are within our reach. If there is any

party that believes that there are other means, let it come forth and we will support it and thank it.

[Shahzadah] What is your opinion about the proposals for an international conference on establishing peace?

[Al-Shawwa] We welcome an international conference. We call for an international conference. However, if this conference does not materialize and if Israel's withdrawal is achieved through the UN Security Council resolution which stipulates the impermissibility of the forcible seizure of land and their annexation...

[Shahwadah, interrupting] Resolution 242.

[Al-Shawwa] Yes, Resolution 242. Let us support this resolution if it saves the land and ends the Israeli occuaption of the occupied territories.

[Shahzadah] The question of self-determination has been raised and many question marks were raised about it. What is the opinion of Al-Haj Rashad al-Shawwa on this issue?

[Al-Shawwa] Self-determination is everyone's wish. As Palestinians, let us look at the map of the region in which we live. Our self-determination has been made. Our self-determination is joining Jordan in a confederal union under which all citizens, whether in the East Bank, the West Bank, or in Gaza, will be equal. This is the fate that awaits us. I, as well many others, do not see any other fate than this except that of being swallowed up by Israel. We hope this will not take place. We hope we can take steps that will save us from the Israeli occupation and that will make us join Jordan in the same independent and cohesive entity in which all citizens will be equal. [passage omitted]

[Shahzadah] As you know, the Jordanian-Palestinian relationship, or Jordan's relationship with the PLO, has been suspended as an organization as a result of stands you most probably know, stands dealing with the question of self-determination and the PLO's rejection of the UN Security Council resolutions as well as the condemnation of terrorism. Does Al-Haj Rashad al-Shawwa have any comment on this?

[Al-Shawwa] Nobody in the occupied territory can compete with the PLO over its represenation of the Palestinian people. We have called for and recognized the PLO as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. But, regrettably, the meaning of representation was wrong. Instead of becoming an expression of the opinions of the occupied territory's inhabitants, who considered the PLO to be their legitimate representative, and instead of deriving its stands from the needs, desires, and decisions of the occupied territory's inhabitants, the situation was completely reversed. The PLO imposed its will over the occupied territory's inhabitants instead of taking into consideration their opinions. The inhabitants in the occupied territory want to get rid of the Israeli occupation and to give priority to ending the Israeli occupation. As we see now, this can be achieved only through the exchange of land for peace or through the acceptance of Resolution 242. If the PLO has a substitute that can save us from this situation, we welcome this. The PLO is welcomed and we all support it. But if the PLO has no way to end the occupation, we believe that following Resolution 242 is at least an attempt through which we can recruit world public opinion to implement the decision adopted by the Security Council and which was recognized by all countries in the world, including the Arab countries. We believe that this resolution is the only serious way to end the Israeli occupation. [passage omitted]

PLO's 'Arafat Arrives in Tunis for Fatah Meetings

GF151640 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, arrived in Tunis early today to participate in the meetings of the Fatah Central Committee scheduled to begin this evening. The meetings will be followed by a Fatah Revolutionary Council meeting. It has been learned that the Palestinian meetings will discuss the latest developments of the Palestinian issue.

Qaddumi Confers With Soviet Diplomat in Tunis

JN151859 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1720 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department, received Soviet Charge d'Affaires in Tunis (Tijran Krakanov) in the department's headquarters yesterday morning. They reviewed the latest developments in the Palestine question, the conditions of our people in the occupied homeland, and the Zionist occupation authorities' repressive policy against our people. They also discussed the situation in the Arab and international arenas as well as relations between the PLO and the Soviet Union.

The Soviet charge affirmed his country's support for our people's just national struggle to regain their full inalienable national rights, including their right to repatriation, self-determination, and the establishment of their independent Palestinian state.

For his part, Abu al-Lutf expressed his appreciation and that of the PLO for Soviet support, stressing the PLO's concern about continuing and promoting its relations with the Soviet Union.

Joint Forces Shell Israeli Positions 14 July

JN151938 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1720 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] A spokesman for the Palestinian-nationalist Lebanese joint forces has stated the following:

In implementation of orders, the rockets launcher group of the Martyr Major General Sa'd Sayil unit shelled military positions near the settlement of (Misgav 'Am) in the occupied Palestinian Galilee with heavy rockets at 2400, on 14 July 1986. The rockets hit their targets and fires were seen. There were also heavy human losses. Our revolutionaries returned safely to their bases. Revolution until victory!

[Signed] The Palestinian-nationalist Lebanese joint forces

KUWAIT

Prime Minister Receives USSR's Katushev

LD151122 Kuwait KUNA in English 1020 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Kuwait, July 15 (KUNA) — H.H. Crown Prince and Premier Sheikh Sa'd al-'Abdullah al-Salim al-Sabah today received Central Committee member of the Soviet Communist Party, member of the Supreme Soviet and head of the Government Committee for Foreign Economic Relations Konstantin Katushev and Deputy Oil Industries Minister Topolov and the accompanying delegation on the occasion of their visit to the country.

The meeting was attended by Oil Minister Sheikh 'Ali al-Khalifa al-Adhbi, Soviet Ambassador to Kuwait Pogos Akopov, Kuwaiti Ambassador to the Soviet Union 'Abd al-Muhsin Yousef al-Du'ayj and Deputy Board Chairman of the Petrochemical Industries Company Husayn al-Jassem.

Amir Receives Gorbachev Message

LD161027 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1006 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Kuwait, 16 Jul (KUNA) — The amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, today received a message from Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. The contents of the message, which was conveyed by Konstantin Katushev, CPSU Central Committee member and chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, were not revealed. The Soviet official is visiting Kuwait to hold talks with senior Kuwaiti officials on prospects for bilateral cooperation in the economic and oil fields.

Minister's Statement on PDRY President's Visit

LD151837 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Kuwaiti Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Rashid 'Abd al-'Aziz has made the following statement on the visit of PDRY President Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas to Kuwait:

At the invitation of his brother His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, the amir of the State of Kuwait, His Excellency President Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium, paid a visit to Kuwait from 7 to 9 Dhu al-qi'dah 1406 of the Hegira, corresponding to 13 to 15 July 1986. The visitor and members of his delegation were given a warm welcome reflecting the close ties of brotherhood and amity that bind the two countries and their two fraternal peoples together.

During the visit, official talks took place between the two sides, covering Arab and international issues as well as matters of common interest. They concentrated in particular on bilateral relations and on ways of bolstering and developing them, and affirmed their determination to bolster and strengthen relations between the two countries in all fields in a manner that would guarantee the realization of their two peoples' aspirations and common interests.

The two sides also studied the development of events in the region, particularly the Iraqi-Iranian war. In this respect, they affirmed the need to increase the efforts being exerted to end this war, which is a serious threat to the security and stability of the region's people. The two sides also praised the positive stands taken in this regard and all the peaceful initiatives made.

With regard to current Arab conditions, the views of both sides were identical about the need to increase efforts to remove marginal differences marring Arab relations that have prevented the realization of the desired Arab solidarity and the closing of ranks so that it would be possible to face the fateful challenges that impose themselves on our Arab nation. In this context, the two sides reiterated their countries' full support for the heroic struggle of the Palestine people to retrieve their full national rights and to establish their independent state under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative.

The two sides expressed their support for all the efforts being exerted to deliver fraternal Lebanon from its crisis, to restore peace and stability, and to enable it to impose its legitimate authority and sovereignty over its entire national territory.

Chairman Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas invited his brother, His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, the amir of Kuwait, to visit the PDRY. The amir has gratefully accepted it and promised to pay the visit at some future date.

PDRY

'Al-Attas Comments on Visit to Kuwait

GF151330 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Brother Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, YSP Political Bureau member and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and the delegation accompanying him returned home this afternoon following the conclusion of a 3-day official visit to the fraternal State of Kuwait. The visit was in response to an invitation extended by Kuwaiti Amir His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah.

'Al-Attas was received at Aden International Airport by Brother Salih Salih Muhammad, assistant secretary general of the YSP Central Committee; Dr Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, YSP Political Bureau member and chairman of the Council of Ministers; a number of YSP Political Bureau and Central Committee members; ministers; and other officials.

Brother Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas made a statement to ANA and KUNA on the results of his visit to the fraternal state of Kuwait. He affirmed that his visit and the discussions he held with Kuwaiti officials were successful. He added that his talks were characterized by a true brotherly spirit and mutual feelings for the importance of consolidating bonds and relations between our countries to serve the interests of our fraternal peoples.

Mubarak Leaves on Four-Country European Tour

NC160712 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and his delegation left Cairo for Rome this morning at the start of a quick 2-day working visit during which he will go to four European countries; namely, France, Britain, West Germany, and Italy. The talks the president will hold with the four heads of state are expected to deal with economic cooperation and Middle East developments.

Abu Ghazalah on Armed Forces, Visit to Jordan

NC151122 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0945 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Amman, 15 Jul (MENA) — Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and defense minister, has emphasized that the Egyptian Armed Forces are now in better condition than they were before the 1973 war. He added that the Egyptian Armed Forces currently enjoy the very highest level of training and morale.

In an exclusive statement to the MENA correspondent in Amman, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah pointed out that the Armed Forces' personnel are being trained in accordance with an objective and accurate plan, (?working) continuously for success. He acknowledged that every once in a while quantity is replaced by quality, pending the delivery of modern weapons. Abu Ghazalah also stressed the need for rationalization in all fields of expenditure.

Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah, who is currently visiting Jordan, pointed out that the U.S. E-2c early warning aircraft will join the Egyptian Armed Forces in the first quarter of next year. This will have a remarkable effect on the standard of Egypt's air defense, as well as on its control and command system.

Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah described his current visit to Jordan as both successful and fruitful. He added that he and King Husayn reviewed the current situation in the Arab world and circumstances prevailing in the region. During his talks with the Jordanian monarch and senior Jordanian officials, Abu Ghazalah discussed military activities in which Egypt and Jordan can cooperate. He added that King Husayn agreed to most of the proposals presented to him in this respect, and that the king will adopt many of them. He pointed out that the objective of his visit, undertaken in response to an invitation from Lieutenant General Zayid ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, is to familiarize himself with the arms and training of the Jordanian Armed Forces, and to establish coordination in training and military industrialization.

As to the specific subjects covered by the agreement reached with the Jordanians, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah said that they include cooperation in the field of medical services, joint training and military industrialization, and the exchange of military expertise. He added that joint military committees will soon be created to put the agreement into effect.

Commenting on the current status of the Arab military industry, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah stressed the need for cooperation among the Arab States in this field. This can take place through the joint participation of Arab countries, particularly in the production of tanks and aircrafts, he added. He noted in this respect that the manufacture of a single aircraft requires more than 800 factories.

On the concept of diversifying arms sources, Abu Ghazalah said that this is an important and fundamental issue. He emphasized that this idea must be implemented through an accurate and detailed plan, particularly to ensure proper maintenance and the availability of spare parts. He pointed out that the principle of diversification in arms sources is an asset to national security and ensures self-reliance in basic areas.

Asked about the outcome of his visit yesterday to Jordan's Mu'tah Military University, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah praised this experiment and described it as an excellent idea in the field of military education, in which all military schools are gathered under one umbrella. He pointed out that this trend tends to improve the general knowledge of officers, something that is worthy of study.

In conclusion, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah expressed his deep thanks to King Husayn for receiving him immediately after his arrival. He added that King Husayn asked him to convey greetings to President Husni Mubarak and the Egyptian people.

Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah is scheduled to visit some Jordanian military units today, before leaving Amman for Cairo.

'Abd al-Majid Receives Israeli Ambassador 15 Jul

NC151637 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1614 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 15 Jul (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, today received Moshe Sason, Israel's ambassador in Cairo.

Prime Minister Meets Visiting Canadian State Minister

NC151538 Cairo MENA in English 1500 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo 15 July (MENA) — Premier Minister Dr. 'Ali Lutfi discussed today with visiting Canadian State Minister Mrs Barbara McDougall the means of cementing bilateral relations in various domains, especially the economic cooperation. The Canadian minister expressed the willingness of her country to contribute to some of the development projects in Egypt.

Lutfi Comments on Jordanian-Palestinian Relations

NC151634 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1450 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 15 Jul (MENA) — Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi has affirmed that Egypt will continue its efforts to narrow the gap between Jordan and the Palestinians. In an interview with the BBC broadcast today, Dr Lutfi said that the Jordanian decision to close 25 Fatah offices last week had impaired these efforts. The main point in this issue, he added, is the PLO's refusal to accept UN Security Council Resolution 242.

Egypt is trying to find a formula that will be acceptable to Israel, Jordan, the PLO, and the United States and that will enable all concerned parties to sit down together and talk. Egypt is the only country which has relations with all four parties, Dr Lutfi added.

Jordanian Statements on PLO Cause 'Optimism'

NC160615 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2215 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 15 Jul (MENA) — *Al-Ahram* says that the statements by Jordanian Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri to the second conference of Jordanian expatriates, in which he declared that Jordan would not be an alternative for the PLO or a proxy [wakil] for the Palestinian people, give rise to much optimism about the possibility of implementing the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement concluded in February 1985 as the basis for a lasting and just peace in the Middle East.

In its editorial tomorrow, Wednesday, *Al-Ahram* states: What makes Tahir al-Masri's statements remarkable is the fact that despite the suspension of coordination with the PLO leadership, the principles and premises of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement will continue to provide the rules and basis governing the relationship between the Jordanian and Palestinian people and their equal status in the rights and duties required to face the common destiny.

The paper adds: We have no doubts at all that the Jordanian Government neither intends nor wants to be an alternative for the PLO or a proxy for the Palestinian people. Jordan cannot be an alternative but a support for the PLO. The organization was acknowledged by the Rabat summit of 1974 as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, more than 137 countries, East and West, now recognize it, and its offices have opened in their capitals, which means double the number of countries that recognize Israel.

The paper calls on all sincere Arab parties to double their efforts to restore the former coordination between Jordan and the PLO. This coordination, it adds, is in the interest of the Palestinian cause and in the interest of a lasting and just peace, which all countries of the region seek.

Britain Agrees To Grant Funds for Two Projects

NC151540 Cairo MENA in English 1430 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, July 15 (MENA) — Deputy Premier and Minister of Planning and International Cooperation Dr. Kamal al-Janzuri and British Ambassador in Cairo Sir Alan Bedford Urwick signed here two agreements whereby Britain will grant Egypt part of the funds necessary for the implementation of two Egyptian projects.

The first grant, amounting to one million and 500 thousand sterling pounds, will account for 25 percent of the costs of building a plant of electrical transformers.

The second grant, totalling about 650,000 sterling pounds, will be used in financing a project for manufacturing iron brakes for the use of the National Railways Authority.

Sabotage Ruled Out in Gas Pipeline Explosion

NC151701 Cairo MENA in English 1645 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, July 15 (MENA) — Director of the criminal laboratory at the Ministry of Interior Major-General Ahmad Abu al-Qasim, speaking to MENA, ruled out any possibility of sabotage or electric circuit causes behind Al-Ma'sarah gas pipeline explosion on Sunday.

A joint committee of criminal laboratory experts and professors of the Cairo University Faculty of Engineering has been set up to examine the exploded pipe to know whether the default of industry or the outer stress on the pipe was the reason of the explosion.

A part of the pipe has been cut off and sent to the Faculty of Engineering to be examined by the committee, Major-General Abu al-Qasim added.

Economic Committee Approves Cooperation Agreements

NC160410 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] The Higher Committee on Investment and Economic Affairs met under Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi tonight. According to Counselor Ahmad Radwan, general secretary of the Cabinet, the committee approved the agreement reached between Egypt and Oman on cooperation in the field of civil aviation service. Radwan also said that the committee had approved the agreement reached between Egypt and the European Investment Bank which stipulates that the bank will supply $29 million to finance the white cement project in Al-Minya. This project has an annual productive capacity of 200,000 tons, which is enough to meet domestic consumption of this material.

When a project is financed by foreign funds, the committee decided that it should use local inputs amounting to at least 35 percent of the total cost, Radwan added.

The committee also agreed to allocate an additional 3.5 million Egyptian pounds to Cairo airport to renovate and illuminate some of its runways to meet the increased air traffic.

The committee approved the agreement reached between Egypt and Jordan on cooperation in the field of tourism. It also approved the agreements between Egypt and the African Development Fund which pertain to the financing of several agricultural development and sewage projects.

The committee approved the agreement reached between Egypt and the World Bank, by which the bank will finance small and medium-sized industries. The committee also approved the scientific and technological agreement signed by Egypt and Turkey last January.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Communique 2,292

JN151627 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Communique No 2,292 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 15 July 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The brave soldiers of Iraq continue their combat activities to inflict further losses on the suspect Khomeyniite rogues. The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. Our valiant Air Force continued to raid enemy forces. Our planes carried out 52 combat missions today, inflicting on the Khomeyniites losses in life, weaponry, and equipment. Our planes also carried out a successful raid on a large maritime target off the Iranian coast at 0052 today, scoring an accurate and effective hit, after which our eagles safely returned with their planes to base, praise be to God.

2. The able helicopter gunship force continued to inflict losses on enemy forces, weaponry, and equipment in 20 sorties that the brave helicopter gunships' knights carried out today. The helicopter gunships' knights then safely returned to base, praise be to God.

3. A brave force of our units in the II Army Corps central sector carried out a raid on enemy positions, storming them and forcing the rogues to flee. Our brave force also captured quantities of military hardware. The force then safely returned to its positions. Elsewhere in the same sector, one vehicle and one ammunition dump were destroyed.

4. Our units in the VII Army Corps sector, while carrying out their combat activities, set fire to enemy positions, destroyed one vehicle and one ammunition dump, and captured three medium-caliber machine guns, two RPG-7 launchers, and one Kalashnikov rifle.

5. The brave men of our Navy sighted an enemy boat in the northern part of the Arab Gulf, and opened fire on it, destroying it and killing its occupants.

6. An enemy group was sighted opposite our units in the I Army Corps northern sector. Our forces opened fire on it, killing two and wounding three others. One ammunition dump was destroyed in the same sector, and one ammunition dump and three weapons emplacements were destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

7. As an expression of the despotic Iranian rulers hatred of our great people, their forces shelled Abu al-Khasib with long-range artillery, wounding one civilian.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 15 July 1986

'Large Maritime Target' Hit

JN161252 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1244 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Unscheduled 16 July military announcement]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With determination and efficiency our valiant eagles continue to deal the Khomeyniite aggressors painful blows and to destroy their resources. At 1307 [0907 GMT] today, our eagles launched a successful raid against a large maritime target off the Iranian coast, scoring an effective and accurate hit. Our eagles returned with their planes safely to base under God's protection and guidance.

[Dated] 16 July 1986

Attack Repulsed

JN161322 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1310 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 16 Jul (INA) — Iraqi forces have crushed an Iranian offensive, launched with a force estimated at more than two regiments, against one of our units in the III Army Corps sector of operations. An Iraqi military source told INA that Iraqi forces confronted the Iranian offensive at 0145 [2145 GMT 15 July] today, killing 307 Iranians, wounding and capturing many others, and destroying 7 boats.

The source added that Iraqi forces used all types of weapons, including artillery and armored vehicles, to repulse the Iranian offensive.

Syrian Coup Attempt Foiled 'Last Week'

JN141817 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1748 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Paris, 14 Jul (INA) — Travelers arriving here from Damascus have disclosed that a coup attempt occurred in Syria last week by a group of Army officers owing allegiance to Rifat al-Asad. They added that following the failure of the coup attempt, Syrian authorities arrested dozens of Syrian officers of various ranks and dozens of others in an attempt to unravel the links of the attempted coup, its planners, and those who carried it out. Those arriving said that this coup attempt was preceded by many other attempts over the past few months with the aim of toppling Hafiz al-Asad's regime. They asserted that the deteriorating economic situation in Syria, the Syrian regime's policy in Lebanon, and its anti-Arab attitude toward the Iraq-Iran war represented by its support to the Iranian regime against Iraq have created large-scale dissatisfaction and unrest among the Syrian people and their national and pan-Arab groups.

Minister, Oil Company Chief Meet CSSR Official

JN151323 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1232 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Jul (INA) — Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad al-'Uraybi met here today with Vitalij Svic, CSSR deputy minister of metallurgy and heavy engineering, who is

currently visiting Iraq at the head of an official delegation. The two officials discussed ways to promote cooperation in the oil industry and the exchange of technical expertise.

Meanwhile, 'Isam 'Abd al-Rahim, Oil Ministry under secretary and chairman of the Iraq National Oil Company, met here today with the CSSR official. They discussed ways to promote cooperation between oil establishments in the two countries as well as the possibility of Czechoslovakia's contributing to the establishment of a number of oil projects in Iraq.

Envoy on Recent Operations, French Relations
GF081619 Manama WAKH in English 1550 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Riyadh, 8 Jul (WAKH) — Iraqi Ambassador to Saudi Arabia 'Abd al-Malik al-Yasin stressed that the Iranian recent flareup violated an accord to halt shelling of civilian targets.

In a statement to the Saudi weekly *Al-Yamamah* published today, he said Iran attacked Iraqi residential areas on Friday and Iraq has the right to retaliate with any means.

Concerning Iraq's withdrawal from Mehran city, he said it was to staunch bloodletting.

He said "Iraq will use its right to cross Iranian territories and occupy it due the Iranian leaders insist on crossing Iraqi borders and occupying its lands. [sentence, punctuation as received]

On the French-Iranian rapprochement, the Iraqi ambassador said "I don't think this will affect Iraqi-French relations."

Al-Yasin pointed out that work at the Iraqi-Saudi pipeline that will carry Iraqi oil to the Red Sea is progressing well.

Al-Masri Addresses Expatriates on Foreign Policy

JN151643 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Excerpts] The second Jordanian expatriates conference continued its work today under Eng Khalid al-Haj Hasan, minister of labor and social development and chairman of the conference. The conference discussed two working papers. The first deals with the basic principles, trends, and bases of Jordan's foreign policy on the Arab and international levels and the second with the labor market and employment policies in Jordan.

The political paper, presented by Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, stated that the basic principles of Jordan's foreign policy are defined by Jordan's relations with the world's countries and with international and regional organizations. [passage omitted]

The paper notes that Jordan's motive behind expanding its contacts with international and regional groups is to gain more support and understanding for its issues, as well as for Arab issues, particularly the central issue of regaining the occupied territory and the Palestinian people's legitimate rights within a framework of a just, permanent, and comprehensive peace. Thanks to its credibility, stability of stands, and continuation of course, Jordan has gained international respect that enabled it to shape the stands of many countries in the world in favor of a comprehensive, peaceful solution that guarantees the Palestinian people's national rights and the regaining of Arab sovereignty over the occupied territory.

The paper adds that Jordan played a prominent and distinguished role in the U.S. arena to reactivate the official U.S. stand. The Palestinian leadership has described that role as an extraordinary effort because it led to a tangible change in the U.S. stand: from a rear position that ignores the bases of the Arab concept of the peaceful solution to a position that is close to this concept and that comprehends most of its prerequisites. [passage omitted]

The paper explains that, despite the end of coordination with the PLO leadership, the principles and bases of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement will continue to govern relations between the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples in terms of equality of rights and duties to confront the common destiny.

Al-Masri then answered questions raised by the conferees. He explained the stands of the big powers and European countries toward decisive Arab issues and the efforts exerted by Jordan to mend the rift in Arab ranks. He noted that His Majesty King Husayn's efforts to regain Arab solidarity will continue. He affirmed that desire for understanding and resolving the differences between the two sisters, Syria and Iraq, is in the mind of the two countries' officials. [passage omitted]

Al-Khatib Denies Pickering Trip Official

JN160723 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 16 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Amman (J.T.) — Information Minister Muhammad al-Khatib on Tuesday categorically denied a report by Israel Radio that the U.S. ambassador to Israel, Thomas Pickering, was in Amman on an official mission.

Mr. al-Khatib said Mr. Pickering, who arrived here earlier in the day, was visiting Jordan as a private American citizen and his visit to the Kingdom had no official bearing whatsoever.

The minister said there was no plan for any Jordanian official to meet Mr. Pickering, who served as U.S. Ambassador to Jordan in the 1970s.

Mr. al-Khatib described as "complete nonsense" the Israeli Radio report that claimed that Mr. Pickering was carrying a message from Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres to His Majesty King Husayn. "The Israelis are trying to fish in troubled waters," Mr. al-Khatib said.

West Bank Officials To Handle Passports

JN131358 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] Amman — A responsible source at the Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs has stated the following:

Contrary to all irresponsible press reports issued sporadically in the occupied West Bank, the ministry affirms that the directors of passport departments in the West Bank's governorates and districts are the competent authorities to handle citizens' passport and civil registration papers and to endorse them according to the regulations and laws enacted in the Kingdom. The papers are then transferred to the general passports department and the civil registration department in Amman without the need for endorsement by the chambers of commerce of other bodies in the West Bank.

Prime Minister Receives Bahraini Minister

JN141234 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Amman — Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i received in his office at noon today Habib Ahmad al-Qasim, Bahraini minister of commerce and agriculture, who is currently visiting Jordan. During the meeting, which was attended by Dr Raja'i al-Mu'ashshir, minister of industry and trade, and by the Bahraini ambassador in Amman, the two sides discussed bilateral relations and ways to boost and promote them in industrial and agricultural fields, as well as in joint projects.

Egyptian Defense Minister Departs Amman
JN151900 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, Egyptian deputy prime minister, minister of defense and war production, and commander in chief of the Egyptian Armed Forces, left Amman this evening following a 3-day visit to Jordan during which he met with His Majesty King Husayn and senior officials and visited a number of military positions. [passage omitted]

Second Installment of Saudi Aid Received
JN151247 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1100 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Amman — Dr 'Abd al-Majid al-Qasim, Finance Ministry under secretary, has stated that the fraternal Saudi Government has transferred the second installment of the annual Arab aid to Jordan,decided on by Arab summit conferences.

Dr al-Qasim praised Saudi Arabia's constant brotherly stand and fulfilment of its pan-Arab commitments toward its nation.

Birri on Beirut Security, Syrian Troops

NC151235 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Remarks by Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs, in response to questions by unidentified correspondents following a meeting of the Lebanese Ministerial Committee, under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Rashid Karami, in West Beirut on 15 July — recorded]

[Excerpts][Birri] Our meeting began with a discussion of political issues and actions, including the planned Islamic summit meeting. It has been agreed to hold this meeting, which was called for by His Eminence Mufti Shaykh Hasan Khalid, His Eminence Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams al-Din, and the Druze spiritual leader. The summit may be delayed a bit because of the absence of brother Walid Junblatt and the possible absence of Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams al-Din abroad. The agenda for the meeting was also agreed upon. Views on the issue are identical.

We then discussed the security measures. We agreed to refer the question of suspending previously issued permits [not further identified] and carefully restricting these permits, to prevent lack of discipline in West Beirut under the pretext of permits, to the coordination committee on Monday. We discussed the necessary consolidation of the security plan. We have taken the necessary nationalist position to prevent any deterioration on the contact lines. However, the eastern sector objected to opening the crossing points this time. They decided to object, or, to be fair, to postpone the opening.

We also reviewed the deteriorating security situation in East Beirut, since the situation in the eastern area is a general national responsibility. This is particularly true within the context of the explosions at some of the foreign embassies, including the British Embassy there. We discussed the harassment of Samih al-Sulh, the acting governor of Jabal Lubnan. After assuming his post in the B'abda Governorate in the Governorate of Jabal Lubnan, he was intercepted by gunmen and asked not to come to the eastern sector and to B'abda. They objected to Samih al-Sulh as governor of Jabal Lubnan. We discussed other measures and attacks, which are taking place almost daily in the eastern sector. The latest of these was the attack on the house of Joseph al-Hashim. All of these attacks are being blamed on West Beirut. After reviewing security concerns, we agreed on a general policy to develop the West Beirut security plan, both in terms of its nature and the geographical area affected. We will meet again after the Islamic summit.

[Question] Mr Birri, can one deduce from what you have said about security in the eastern sector that there is a plan to extend the security plan to the eastern sector?

[Birri] The eastern sector must request this; it is not up to us.

[Question] Mr Birri, there is talk that the security plan will be extended to the southern suburb. If this is correct, when will it begin?

[Birri] A decision has been made on this matter. A decision as to which security force will take over, and other measures to strengthen the security situation and promote peace and to turn the existing truce in the camps into true peace, so that the plan can be extended to that area, are now required.

[Question] There has also been talk about extending the plan to the coastal road southward.

[Birri] This is under study. The method being used to implement the security plan does not permit haste. [passage omitted]

[Question] What is your interpretation of the change in former President Sham'un's position following the meeting held at his house? It is known that he held an appeasing [muhadanah] position about the Syrian presence in West Beirut. This has changed since the meeting at his house. How would you explain this change?

[Birri] My information is that the meeting of the tripartite alliance [Ja'ja', Sa'adah, and Sham'un] was requested.

[Question] By whom?

[Birri] It was asked for by Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil, the president of the republic. He asked that a position be decided upon so that he would not have to take such a position alone. We have said and repeat and affirm that he who speaks on behalf of Lebanon and the commitments of the Lebanese Government is the prime minister of Lebanon, and not the president of the republic. The prime minister and the government have the confidence of the Chamber of Deputies. The time when the words of the prime minister and the government were not considered those of Lebanon is past. In any case, if you insist on the opposite, we asked for a clear position from the president of the republic. There is a legitimate principle that holds that silence is tacit approval — that is to say, if Amin al-Jumayyil has kept silent about the Syrian entry into Lebanon, he accepts it. We agree to it, and this means that we do not disagree on this matter.

Lebanese Forces Respond

NC151804 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] An official source in the Lebanese Forces has commented on Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri's statement expressing his concern with security in the eastern sector. This source stated: First, before expressing concern with security in the eastern sector and with what he calls a series of violations and explosions there, Minister Birri should pay more attention to the complaints being made by the inhabitants of West Beirut against his henchmen. He should seek a way out of the awkward position in which he has put himself as a result of the hegemony which he has practiced against the inhabitants of West Beirut and the sons of his own sect simply to achieve a passing personal leadership.

Second, we would like to remind Minister Birri of the calamities which he created in those areas previously under his control. He was the cause of so much chaos and confusion that the inhabi-

tants of West Beirut would rather have any kind of security but his. This made it easy for the Syrians to enter this sector.

Third, Minister Birri should be aware of his limits and remember that he no longer has any influence even over his own men in the Amal Movement or the Shi'ite sect. It is better that he not claim to be able to influence the inhabitants of the eastern sector. They are already enjoying security and stability, thanks to the fact that they do not have Nabih Birri and people like him around.

Fourth, we wonder how Birri dares to talk about assaults on embassies in the eastern sector. He was the one who led to the attacks on embassies and their occupants, both Lebanese and foreigners, which forced them to leave West Beirut. All this was the result of his policy and his hegemony over West Beirut.

Fifth, we advise Minister Birri — if he accepts advice — to abandon claims of a loss of control on the ground by which he seeks to gain sympathy for himself and to mislead the sons of his sect. We advise him to reconsider his behavior over the last 18 months, since 6 February 1985, to see how this has led to further divisions in West Beirut, to more sectarian conflicts, more Syrian interference in Lebanese affairs, more starvation and pain for all Lebanese regardless of sect, more complications in the Lebanese crisis, and further partition of people and land.

Karami: 'Eastern Area' Must Help Achieve 'Salvation'

NC151420 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Remarks by Prime Minister Rashid Karami in response to questions by unidentified correspondent following a meeting of the Lebanese Ministerial Committee in West Beirut on 15 July — recorded]

[Text] [Karami] The Ministerial Committee has studied recent developments in the areas of politics and security. It expressed its satisfaction with the positive steps that have been taken, which should inevitably and definitely reflect what will lead us to complete salvation. On this point I address myself to the brothers in the eastern area. I would like to tell them that we need some reciprocal measures in order to reconcile the Lebanese and open the way for an end to this crisis, which the public can no longer tolerate. It is my sincere hope that Muslims and Christians, who have no problems or differences between them, will become united and genuine once more by cooperating in a way that will achieve everyone's interest.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, are contacts taking place on this, for instance? Are they going on behind the scenes in order to accomplish what you just said?

[Karami] As long as the public interest is the goal, it is inevitable that there should be contacts between one group and another to create an atmosphere conducive to the achievement of complete salvation.

[Question] Thank you, Mr Prime Minister.

Southern Villages Shelled; Sidon Camps on Alert

NC151815 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] The occupation forces and Lahd militias have shelled seven villages in the south and western Al-Biqa'. One girl was martyred in Zillaya and three of her brothers wounded. Two women in the south were also injured.

Israeli warplanes have intensified their sorties over Lebanese territory, particularly in the south. A squadron of Israeli planes broke the sound barrier over the city of Sidon and the camps at 1100 today after carrying our reconnaissance flights. The planes then returned to the occupied territory. Planes also broke the sound barrier over Beirut thi afternoon.

In addition to Air Force sorties, Israeli gunboats have continued to carry out acts of piracy along the southern coast from Al-Naqirah to the Al-Awwali River north of the city of Sidon.

A state of alert was declared in the camps around Sidon in fear of Israeli attacks following the successive air raids carried out by Israeli enemy planes against certain Palestinian positions in the mountain yesterday.

Rockets Fired at Syrian Observers Headquarters

NC151936 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Four rockets were fired at the headquarters of the Syrian observers in the Beau Rivage Hotel in Al-Ramlah al-Bayda' [in West Beirut] at 2130 tonight. This was followed by bursts of machinegun fire.

A state of extreme tension now prevails along the airport road, where gunmen from the Army's 6th Brigade and Hizballah are deployed. This follows in the wake of a clash which took place between the two sides in the vicinity of the Al-Rasul al-A'zam mosque at 1930. Two Hizballah men were killed and another wounded in the fighting.

The tension later spread to the Al-Ramlah al-Bayda' area, where clashes involving the use of machine guns were reported around 1945. A state of alert has been declared among Hizballah gunmen.

Amal Prepares for Possible Clash With Syrians

NC151827 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Excerpt] According to security reports, the Amal Movement and Hizballah are intensifying their military preparations in and around the southern suburb [of Beirut] in order to confront any Syrian attempt to extend to this area.

In this regard, the Amal Movement substituted the men placed in charge of its roadblock along the road to Khaldah with selected gunmen this afternoon in anticipation of possible clashes with the Syrians. [passage omitted]

Tension Between Amal, Palestinians in Shatila
NC151905 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1851 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] We have just been informed that a state of tension now exists in the Shatila camp after a shell fell on one of the combat lines. This was followed by bursts of machine gun fire. A state of alert was immediately declared by the Palestinians and members of the Amal Movement.

Two Pardoned Shi'ites Leave Spain for Beirut
LD151744 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] The two Lebanese Shi'ites pardoned by the government left Spain this afternoon. Here is a report on this from our colleague Hector Arenas at Barajas Airport:

The Lebanese Shi'ites Mohamed Rahal and Mustafa Khalil, who on Friday were pardoned by the Spanish Government after being sentenced to 23 years' imprisonment for the attempted murder in Madrid in 1984 of a Libyan official, were expelled a few minutes ago. They had been held at the police station at Madrid's Barajas Airport since Saturday night while their papers were put in order, and this afternoon travelled to Beirut via Paris aboard an Iberia flight.

Birri Welcomes USSR Stand on UNIFIL Mandate
NC160735 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Attorney Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction, yesterday expressed his satisfaction with Soviet and European positions on the renewal of UNIFIL's mandate. Minister Birri also said: While we support the UN force and UN Resolution 425, we reiterate our rejection of any automatic extension or renewal. Rather, we seek steps that will bring about the implementation of Resolution 425. We therefore back France's view that renew] is a pressing issue in the implementation of the resolution.

Minister Birri said he was against the extension of UNIFIL's deployment north of Al-Litani, particularly in the area of Jazzin. He added that Resolution 425 is crystal clear and should have been in effect since 1978. Had this resolution been in force then, it would have been possible to avert the 1982 invasion. The international consensus needed for the implementation of this resolution is now available, particularly in view of the readiness expressed by the Soviet Union and the socialist bloc to support and participate in the matter.

UK Charge d'Affaires Cited on Support for UNIFIL
NC160952 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] The British charge d'affaires has pointed out that his visit to the presidential palace today was made at the request of President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil. He added that they talked about Lebanon's domestic affairs and the renewal of UNIFIL's mandate. He said: I will send a cable to the authorities in London containing the points that were discussed with President al-Jumayyil.

To a question about the British Government's stand on the renewal of UNIFIL's mandate, the British charge d'affaires replied that the time and venue are appropriate for an examination of future British policy toward the status and work of the UN forces. He, however, cited the British Government's support for the presence of these forces.

French, PRC Envoys Meet With Al-Jumayyil on UNIFIL
NC152056 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Excerpts] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil held separate meetings with French Ambassador Christian Graeff and PRC Ambassador Wu Shunyu today. The president met with Soviet Ambassador Vasiliy Kolotusha yesterday. These discussions are being held within the framework of consultations to deal with the situation in the south on the eve of the UN Security Council's session to renew the UNIFIL mandate and to discuss UN resolutions.

Following his 90-minute meeting with President al-Jumayyil at noon today, French Ambassador Graeff said: We held a general discussion on matters related to the current situation in Lebanon. [passage omitted]

Responding to a question, the French ambassador affirmed: I have just returned from the south where I met with high-ranking UNIFIL officials. On this occasion, I noticed that the French troops constitute one-fourth of UNIFIL's actual force and that these troops are very much appreciated.

The French ambassador added: I can state that the French policy remains one of participating in and fully supporting UNIFIL, bearing in mind that there are certain minor technical difficulties which impede UNIFIL's task. However, I will not discuss the details of these difficulties now.

Regarding the French Government's stance with regard to the renewal of UNIFIL's mandate for another 6 months, Ambassador Graeff said that the French Government fully approves this renewal within the framework of a general understanding.

After his meeting with the president, the PRC ambassador stated: I conveyed my government's support for the Lebanese Government and people in their struggle against foreign aggression and for the preservation of Lebanon's independence, sovereignty, and territory integrity.

Commenting on the extension of UNIFIL's mandate, the PRC ambassador said that the Chinese Government's position is identical to that of the Lebanese Government.

Damascus Rejects 'Arafat Statement to SPIEGEL
JN151856 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Palestine Broadcast: from "On the Events" program]

[Text] In a statement to the German magazine *Der Spiegel*, Yasir 'Arafat said he proposes for the first time to put the territories occupied by Israel in the West Bank and Gaza under United Nations' authority. He said he is ready to give all security guarantees. 'Arafat also said he is prepared to recognize Israel's right to exist on the condition that the Americans recognize the Palestinians' right to self-determination.

From his statement to *Spiegel*, it is obvious that 'Arafat views the Palestinian cause as if it is merchandise that he owns and has the right to handle it the way he likes. He thinks he can talk about it as he wishes and demand a price for and then bargain over it. To follow this line, he lowers the price in the hope that he would eventually find someone who will buy the merchandise.

However, the problem is that the West Bank and Gaza are under occupation, and not under 'Arafat. Therefore, the occupier finds nothing to force him to ease his grip on the land he occupies, no matter how 'Arafat much is prepared to concede and bargain.

Without making the enemy pay a high price for the occupation from the souls and blood of his soldiers — that is, without continuous armed struggle and the ability to regain the land by force — the occupier will continue to hold the occupied land and will seek to occupy more Arab land. Thus, 'Arafat will keep revolving in a vicious circle.

But are these the only dimensions of the problem represented by 'Arafat's mentality? In fact, no. 'Arafat's readiness to make such concessions is, like his domination of PLO funds and contribution to inciting sedition and peripheral conflicts, one form of sabotage exercised against the Palestinian people's struggle and national rights and against pan-Arab cohesion with the Palestinian people. Hence the real dangers represented by 'Arafat's course, which make it necessary to get rid of this course and its symbols and to rescue the PLO from the 'Arafatist hegemony.

Damascus Reports King Husayn's News Conference
JN160636 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0615 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] In Amman, King Husayn has said that Jordan will not sign a separate peace with Israel and that he does not see any new U.S. peace initiatives on the horizon.

RFL: Al-Asad Reportedly Wants To Kill 'Arafat
NC152017 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1945 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] The magazine *Afrique-Asie* has cited informed diplomatic sources as saying Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad strongly opposes any agreement for a cease-fire between the pro-Syrian organizations and pro- Arafat forces. According to these sources, Al-Asad is continuing to make preparations to kill the leader of the PLO.

The Syrian president has formed groups that have been dispatched to certain Arab and Western capitals, the sources added. The task of these groups is to pursue 'Arafat and assassinate him.

Damascus Radio Justifies Presence in Lebanon
JN151356 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] It is natural that Lebanese citizens are welcoming the implementation of the security plan in West Beirut and support its positive results. The atmosphere of peace and stability now prevailing is the just demand of every Lebanese citizen who has suffered from internecine fighting and chaos. Stability is also the inevitable prelude for proceeding toward the future with sure steps to accomplish the march of the salvation of Lebanon and the preservation of its unity and Arab affiliation.

The response of all parties to the requirements of the security plan and their commitment to its provisions, and the seriousness and firmness shown during its implementation are basic factors for consolidating the peace and stability that have emerged following the implementation of this plan. The peace and stability are solid and continuing and constitute the beginning of future steps for the prevalence of security and stability in all Lebanese areas.

When Lebanese citizens welcome these positive results and express their thanks to and appreciation for Syria's fraternal and pan-Arab role and for its effective assistance in ending the chaos and internecine fighting, they do so because they have come to realize through the facts on the ground that what Syria is interested in is attaining security and peace for all Lebanese citizens. It wants to secure an atmosphere of stability and all the factors that will alleviate the tribulations of the Lebanese citizen and enable him to proceed toward the future on a solid basis of confidence, understanding, and accord. All this is needed to entrench Lebanon's unity and Arab affiliation and to complete the liberation of its territory from the Israeli occupation.

Moreover, all Lebanese citizens realize that stability and security are the reason for any Syrian presence in Lebanon and that the presence of the Syrian observers, who entered West Beirut at a governmental [hukumiy] and national request, was a decisive factor in the serious and firm implementation of the entire security plan in a manner that led to the disappearance of armed men and to the entrenchment of security in record time. The result of all this has been a complete relaxation of security under whose umbrella Lebanese citizens in West Beirut are living.

Israel and its agents expressed anxiety and tried to undermine these good achievements because Israel, its agents, and those who are involved in its liquidatory and capitulatory schemes are interested in perpetuating the tension, explosions, and internecine fighting. But those cannot return thanks to the Lebanese citizens' determination to further entrench these achievements and to

rally around the role of fraternal Syria, which is Lebanon's twin. This role demonstrates now, as it had demonstrated in the past, that it is the guarantee for saving Lebanon and for making it reach safe shores. This obvious fact has foiled the wagers of the Zionist enemy and its agents on undermining the situation in Lebanon.

The implementation of the security plan in West Beirut has come as the decisive reply to Israel and its agents and as the solid basis for realizing the aspired national solution, which safeguards Lebanon's unity and Arab affiliation and unites the resources of its sons in the battle for the liberation of the south from the Israeli occupation. Syria will continue its fraternal assistance to Lebanon and its support for its national resistance and for steps towardaccord among its sons until the Lebanese people attain their national and pan-Arab objectives.

RFL Says Roadblock Set Up Outside Homs

NC151506 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1445 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] According to people who have arrived from Damascus, Syrian intelligence units have placed a roadblock 20 km outside the entrance to Homs to inspect cars and check identities.

Peres: Politicians Not Immune From Police Inquiry

TA151220 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] The prime minister has stated that nobody, not even the politicians, is immune to the police investigation into the Shin Bet affair. The invetigation will deal with people rather than with levels, Mr Peres said, adding that the law applies equally to all and all are equal before the law. Ministers have been interrogated and even brought to trial in the past, the prime minister noted in a talk with students at the Bilbo'a Regional Council.

Mr Peres added that he had known the outcome of the Cabinet's vote against a judicial commission of inquiry in advance, but nevertheless had decided to put the issue to a vote so the parties would stop using the Shin Bet as a pawn. The prime minister does not regard the outcome of the vote as undermining his authority. He would not suggest that any of the Shin Bet men ask for clemency, but he would be unable to prevent them from doing so.

Harish Informs High Court of Police Probe Into GSS

TA151118 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Attorney General Yosef Harish informed the High Court of Justice this afternoon that the police will investigate the complaints filed regarding bus No 300. In his brief statement, the attorney general stated that the police will investigate these complaints in accordance with their duty as stipulated in the criminal law code. Our correspondent Avshalom Ginosar notes that Mr Harish emphasized that this was his personal opinion, and it was also endorsed by the police inspector general. He added that the other respondents to the appeals have nothing to do with the investigation. Our correspondent points out that the High Court of Justice will debate the matter on Sunday.

Chief of Staff Levi: U.S. Not 'Out to Get' Israel

TA150909 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 15 Jul 86 p 2

[Report by correspondent in New York Eli Tavor]

[Text] Chief of Staff Moshe Levi yesterday sharply denied reports that have appeared in Israel claiming that the investigations conducted by the U.S. Administration into various affairs indicate that "the Americans are out to get Israel."

Speaking in New York after concluding his official visit to the United States, the chief of staff said: "I assume that every country has many faces. The United States is a very large and complex country housing many elements with different interests. Whenever there is a problem such as the recent one, you can find various positions on it among the Americans. However, I see no indications that they are 'out to get' us or trying to break us. Relations between Israel and the United States, whether overt or covert, are good.

Regarding the recent affair in which the U.S. Customs authorities are accusing the Defense Ministry's Procurement Mission in New York of trying to bypass U.S. exports laws and of not reporting purchases of military equipment, the chief of staff said: "On the face of it this seems entirely untrue! I cannot explain why we are being presented in this way."

Summing up his trip in an appearance before members of Israeli missions in New York, Lieutenant General Levi said the visit was successful in all aspects, especially in light of the fact that new chiefs of staff have recently been appointed to the U.S. Navy and Air Force and he got to know them on a personal basis.

Reviewing Israel's security problems, the chief of staff said that at present the IDF is preparing a multi-year plan for the next 10 years which will take into account the conditions of future battlefields. He said that preparing such a plan necessitates a reassessment of the IDF's basic conceptions, due to the fast rate at which the technology of the battlefield is changing.

Lt Gen Levi said that if asked to pinpoint the most critical and burning problem facing the IDF -- the solution of which would solve all the other problems, he would answer that it is the problem of the career Army officers.

Syrian Moves 'Worrisome'

TA160448 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] The IDF chief of staff, Lieutenant General Moshe Levi, is due to arrive at this hour at Ben-Gurion Airport ending his official visit to the United States. Speaking before his departure in New York, Levi said that while he finds Syrian moves in the Lebanese Al-Biqa' Valley worrisome, he does not believe that Syria will attack Israel. Summing up his U.S. trip is Judy Lessing reporting from New York:

[Begin Lessing recording] Lt Gen Levi said Syria's moves to establish fortified positions in Al-Biqa' and to install advanced Soviet-supplied surface-to-air missiles along its border with Lebanon are to be taken seriously. However, he said Israel is not expecting an attack from Syria. A question from his audience raised the issue that Syria has in the past not attacked Israel on its own. Lt Gen Levi said this was true, but there's no guarantee Syria will not act alone next time, if there is a next time. He said he was well aware Israel's economy and society as a whole would be endangered if there is any premature mobilization in response to enemy threats or by a response that comes too late. He said these are the risks which come with having a small standing army.

Lt Gen Levi also reported on his week-long visit to Washington which included discussions with U.S. Armed Forces heads. He said Israel regards good relations with the U.S. military as most important for defense. He said the talks with the chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, Admiral Willian Crowe, were highly satisfactory and added: Israel has very good friends in the U.S. military. [end recording]

On POW Exchange, Jordan

TA160526 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0440 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Interview with Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi by military correspondent Shmu'el Tal; recorded "several minutes ago" at Ben-Gurion Airport]

[Text] [Tal] Mr Chief of Staff, good morning.

[Levi] Good morning.

[Tal] Nayif Hawatimah's Democratic Front organization yesterday again proposed returning to Israel the body of soldier Samir As'ad in exchange for terrorists we are holding. How do you view this proposal?

[Levi] Many proposals are thrown in the air, both in various contacts which are being held and especially in various declarations. We already answered this proposal quite a long time ago: If we indeed become convinced that they are holding the body of Samr As'ad, we will agree to return the body, or bodies, of terrorists.

[Tal] Not living terrorists?

[Levi] This is our decision, and I think all those involved in this issue are aware of it.

[Tal] Mr Chief of Staff, you returned from the United States this morning. Did you receive the impression that the Americans, now more than in the past, are willing to cooperate with us in action against terrorism?

[Levi] The question is not whether they are willing to cooperate with us; the question is whether the Americans, as well as other countries, are fighting terrorism. My impression is that the atmosphere today is clearer and firmer on this issue, not only due to the U.S. attack in April but also as a result of various steps taken in Europe. I cannot say that there is great determination even now, and that comprehensive steps will be taken against terrorism in all the countries of the world. However, this issue is being handled better than before, and I think this has an effect.

[Tal] Turning to the issue of weapons supply to the Arab countries, to Jordan — do you think the weapons deal with Jordan for example, will be implemented?

[Levi] We have not discussed such a deal. I know nothing about an impending deal, and if there is such a deal we will have to express our opinion, whether we are asked or not.

[Tal] During your absence a seaborne terrorist attack was thwarted. Perhaps we can have your initial reaction to this?

[Levi] First, I see a great success — a success for the Navy, which has prevented seaborne attacks for the last 8 years — in the fact that the attack was thwarted. This is an amazing achievement accomplished by many people who work around the clock. The paratroopers also reacted swiftly and well after the terrorists landed on the beach. We paid a high price, but our action was in the spirit of our approach that we must prevent terrorist attacks against our civilians. This is the Army's job, and this is what it is preparing for — to meet difficult situations.

'Senior Defense Sources' Respond to DFLP Offer

TA151747 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] A Palestinian terrorist group says it has the body of Israeli soldier Samir As'ad, and wants the release of several prisoners in Israeli jails in exchange. News agencies in Lebanon say that Nayif Hawatimah's Democratic Front organization made the offer in a statement issued in Sidon today. Hawatimah's DFLP maintains an office in the 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp at Sidon. The DFLP is said to have captured As'ad in Lebanon in 1983, and have said he was killed in an Israeli air raid later. Their statement today said they would exchange the body of the Druze sergeant in return for a number of their men in Israeli jails, including a Lieutenant Jamal whom they said had been captured recently in a clash with Israeli troops at Mays al-Jabal in south Lebanon.

Reporter Alan Ben-'Ami says this is not the first time the terrorists have talked of an exchange deal, and senior defense sources said tonight that Israel's position on this remains unchanged: That Samir As'ad is considered to be alive until there is positive proof otherwise, and that as a matter of principle, Israel will not be involved in an exchange of live prisoners for corpses.

U.S. Dissatisfaction With Tax Delays Tourism Accord

TA131202 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 13 Jul 86 p 2

[Report by Shraga Meqel]

[Text] The United States is postponing the signing of an agreement for cooperation with Israel on matters of tourism. Among other reasons, this is because it is dissatisfied with the travel tax imposed in Israel. The agreement was to have been signed at the end of the month when U.S. Vice President George Bush visits Israel, but U.S. sources have explained that the agreement will not be signed during that visit.

On a visit Tourism Minister Avraham Sharir made recently to the United States, it was agreed between him and Vice President Bush that the pair would sign an agreement for cooperation in the field of tourism between the two countries. Bush is scheduled to come to Israel on 27 July and he promised to sign the agreement during that visit.

However, in the meantime talks have been held between U.S. Administration staff and the Jerusalem Ministries of Finance and Tourism and the Americans have explained that they do not take kindly to the travel tax on trips abroad that is the custom in Israel. They emphasized that a travel tax is a restriction on the freedom of movement and tourism and contravenes the principles supported by the U.S. Administration.

The Finance Ministry's assistant director general, international relations, Efrayim Dovrat, who is conducting the contacts on the

agreement with the United States, said: "We have pointed answers for the Americans; we claim that, in accordance with international agreements, a country is entitled to impose temporary restrictions on trade when it is suffering from problems relating to the balance of payments. Apart from this, part of the travel tax is a fixed rate, 15 percent on the ticket and the purchase of foreign currency, and it is in fact a sort of value added tax also imposed on local purchases and so it is not a restriction on imports."

It appears that these claims are not satisfactory to the Americans and the tourism agreement will not be signed in the near future. The U.S. Embassy has reported that the talks on the tourism agreement at the level of officials will not be concluded before the visit by Vice President Bush and the agreement will not be signed during the visit. As for the travel tax, the embassy said: "It is a contravention in principle of our beliefs."

U.S. Justice Department, Customs Service Criticized

TA111305 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 11 Jul 86 p B1

[Commentary by Tzvi Bar'el: "A Mutual Paranoia"]

[Text] Washington — They are always big, lead flashes on the evening news: the Pollard affair, the smuggling of the krytrons, the alleged sales of arms to Iran and, the latest one, the affair of equipment used for the manufacture of cluster bombs; they are always big "scoops."

Front page stories. The "infidelities" of little Miss Israel, the poor urchin taken under the wings of rich Uncle Sam, are good stuff. And, as if the latest "infidelity" story were not exciting enough, U.S. papers go to great lengths to rehash previous affairs. When the story of the smuggled krytrons broke out a year ago — and with no recent precedent available — the papers took the trouble to go back to the late 1950's to find evidence of Israel's treachery and accused it of stealing uranium.

This ancient story added some "meat" to the infidelity stories, until Israel supplied sufficiently "fresh" material to impress the public without resorting to rehashes of ancient events.

The detailed description of these affairs, the numerous quotes, the testimonies, the opinions and, particularly the accuracy, could definitely give the impression that someone is sitting in the dark with a big telescope looking into the intricacies of Israel's activities in the United States and when it seems to him that Israel is about to blunder he mobilizes his troops, turns on all the lights, and calls in the photographers. This feeling, however strong it may be, is not always accurate. If we compile a list of this season's affairs — as the U.S. press does — we will find, for instance, that at least in the Pollard and krytron affairs not only were the arguments against Israel well founded, but also that Israel confessed and apologized. As for the case of the Nepko plant which produces technology for the coating of cannon guns — which it allegedly exported to Israel without permission — a special jury is still deliberating on the issue. The Avraham Bar'am affair (a suspected attempt to sell arms to Iran) is going through the legal process, as are the affairs of Gil Silva and Ze'ev Reiss who are suspected of having committed similar crimes, and as long as this process is not over it would be premature, and even preposterous, to claim that the United States is persecuting us.

"OK, it is not the United States that is persecuting us, but several administration departments, particularly the Customs Service and the Justice Department," argue the accusers, and to corroborate their case they point to the accurate leaks about most of the affairs which apparently were generated in the Customs Service and the Justice Department. The State Department has been given some sort of immunity in all these cases, as if it were Israel's defender while all the others were its detractors. This evidence is factually distorted since in all the arms exporting affairs, including the latest case which had been brewing for 5 months, the State Department had been aware that an investigation was being conducted against Israel but nevertheless did not bother to tell Israel anything about it. Of course, legally speaking, it is not obliged to do that and it is even forbidden from interfering in the course of the investigation. However, if one really wants to make the argument that there is a conspiracy in the administration against Israel, then it is definitely an accomplice.

The accusers also said that the Justice Department has something against Israel or else how could Rita Braver, the CBS correspondent covering the Justice Department, get the details of the story if there had not been someone there wanting to subvert Israeli-U.S. relations? The possibility that someone may simply be in love with the pretty Ms Braver and wanted to give her a scoop was not raised at all and the fact that the story was kept secret for 5 months is not being mentioned.

The various departments of the U.S. Administration need not be defended. It would also be naive to say that there is not even one person in the various administration offices who is not looking out for Israel. However, it would only be honest to examine our conduct or, at least, stop arguing that we are the only ones who feel persecuted. Israel being one of the largest customers in the world of U.S. equipment and the United States being the one footing the bill, it is entitled to check as much as it pleases that the customer abides by the terms of purchase and is not fraudulently obtaining what it should not. Justice Department officials are entitled to use all the means at their disposal to prevent frauds and even if they are overzealous because they want to further their careers, that is still their job. Also we would not like the United States to export Israeli inventions to foreign countries without obtaining our permission and that is why we insist on checking that it does abide by the terms of purchase on Israeli inventions and knowhow. I do not know whether we have ever caught the United States cheating, but the United States has definitely caught us cheating in one case and spying and perpetrating all sorts of actions whose nature has not yet been specified in another case. Unlike us, the U.S. Administration is kind enough not to interpret these actions as standard Israeli practise. On the other hand, however, one cannot stop the United States from feeling uneasy about doing business with Israel. The United States is entitled to feel as paranoid as we do.

The fact that both sides are affected by paranoia does not lead to a healthier or more tolerable situation in U.S. public opinion, including Jewish opinion. Israel is now the handicapped lady living in a glass house. Of course, she can cry "my beauty is being spoiled, my face is being soiled, my weakness is being used" and

start throwing stones at the administration departments. She can say that no matter what she does the handicap will not go away and that, therefore, she can go on ignoring the issue, grabbing whatever she can, point to her handicap and weakness as legitimate reasons for her behavior, and pointedly asked the world to apologize for being anti-Semitic or anti-Israeli. She can also shake herself free of all these, stop looking back with sheepish eyes, demand a quick trial and an exposure of the facts, hand over this and other affairs to lawyers rather than peddlers and prove to the U.S. public in a professional rather than a whipering manner that it has nothing to be ashamed of in its relations with Israel.

European Source: SS-23's, MiG-29 Sighted in Syria

TA160914 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 16 Jul 86 p 1

["Exclusive" report from Britain by Yosi Melman]

[Text] London — A European military source contends that he has identified a site for SS-23 missiles and a MiG-29 in Syria. The source's report was brought to the attention of Western intelligence elements in London.

According to the report, the source identified the missile site in the Damascus area while the MiG-29 was spotted in an unidentified area. The report could not be confirmed by any other sources. It should be pointed out that the media has in the past reported that Syria is scheduled to receive these missiles, the most advanced Soviet-made missiles of their type, as well as the modern MiG fighters, but so far there have been no reports that the Damascus authorities have already received them.

At this stage, the SS-23 missiles and the MiG-29's are used only by the Soviet Army and have not been transferred outside the boundaries of the Soviet bloc.

Youths Sentenced for Passing Secrets to Syrians

TA151335 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1323 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Three youths from the village of Mas'adah were sentenced this afternoon to 5 years imprisonment by the Nazareth District Court. They were convicted of going to Lebanon and passing on secret information to Syrian Intelligence. Our correspondent in the north, Menahem Horowitz, reports that the three youths first joined Walid Junblatt's army; Syrian Intelligence then asked them to return to Israel and gather security information. The three were caught on their way to Israel by army of southern Lebanon soldiers.

DAVAR Lauds Restraint in Dealings With Jordan

TA130931 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 13 Jul 86 p 5

[Commentary by Uri Shahar: "In Praise of Not Attacking"]

[Text] As soon as the Fatah and PLO command headquarters entered Jordan there were Israelis, including at least one Cabinet minister, who proposed attacking them. This prompt reaction reflected the position of those who favor an Israeli-initiated fight against terrorism. As is well known, Israel did not attack Amman and paid a high price for the compromise it made; it became exposed to acts of terrorism that were both more numerous and more efficient. It was the PLO commanders in Jordan who directed these acts through their contacts with the Arabs of Judaea and Samaria.

Those favoring an attack wanted Israel to retain the initiative in the fight against terrorism; to strike a blow at the PLO's organizational system; to hit the commanders, the leaders, and morale; to force Jordan to stop providing the PLO with a haven to accelerate the process of Palestianizing Jordan by indirectly undermining its regime and reinforcing those elements that support the PLO and its political and military views.

It may be assumed that those favoring an attack against Amman regarded terrorism from Jordan as the main threat to Israel, but over the past few months new facts have come to light. The main terrorist threat is coming from Syria. The attempts to attack El Al aircraft in London and Madrid and, in their wake, the expectation of a sharp Israeli military reaction have provided an illustration of the dimensions of the threat that could drag the Middle East into a new war. The Syrian involvement in Lebanon and in fanning the flames of terrorism from there against us is comparable in terms of importance to the PLO involvement, from Jordan, in terrorism carried out inside Israeli territory. After the U.S. operation in Libya Al-Asad specifically defined Syrian policy on terrorism. He publicly recognized the legitimacy of the "freedom fight" of the Palestinians and their supporters against Israeli targets (which include El Al planes).

Had the headquarters in Jordan been attacked — and this at a time when the Jordanian king was making attempts to advance the political process for peace in the area — it would have caused Israel grave damage. Despite the debate over the substance and goals of this process, it is supported by Israel, the United States, and the European countries. A military operation would have disturbed U.S. and European relations with Israel, brought about a change in how the parties involved view the process, and it is not inconceivable that it would have caused it to be frozen or, alternatively, it would have reinforced the influence of those who believe in a solution imposed by an international commission, as the Soviet Union and Syria would like.

In the wake of an Israeli military operation, the ties between Husayn and the PLO would have become closer, as would the copperation between them, at least in the short term. It would have been impossible to attack the command headquarters in the heart of the Jordanian capital without striking a blow at Jordanian sovereignty, just as it would have been impossible to avoid hitting civilians. Jordanian public opinion would no longer have been as tolerant of Israel as it is at present. It is almost certain that ties between Jordan and Syria would have been strengthened and might have even developed into military cooperation which would have taken the form of Syrian aid to Jordan's aerial defense or the creation of centers of military activity outside Jordan, with the goal of diverting Israel from Jordan and dragging it into a process whose end result would be the imposition of an international conference. Jordanian-Syrian military cooperation could have led to a comprehensive confrontation with Syria.

The chance of a one-time military operation achieving any genuine goals were almost nil. Those who favored such a thing would have pressed for the implementation of yet more such operations. Jordan would presumably not have refrained from counteroperations, at least in the field of aerial defense, and, as a justification for its action, would have used Clause 51 of the UN Charter, that referring to the right to self-defense.

A Jordanian action to contain Israel would necessarily have brought in its wake an Israeli operation to curb the curbing and so on and so forth. Such a clash could have cost us prisoners and loss of life. We would also have been unable to avoid being dragged into processes of bargaining and blackmail.

Such an operation would also have taken its toll economically. Because of the direct and indirect results of the operation in the military and political spheres, it would have been impossible to implement the Cabinet decisions on cuts to the defense budget. Furthermore, it is reasonable to assume that, in view of the increasing threat, additional budgets would have been required, both for routine security and for a state of alert. It is almost certain that in the long term Israel would have needed increased U.S. economic aid.

Without being wise after the event, it is now absolutely clear that those who favored a military operation against the PLO headquarters in Jordan were wrong. Is it sheer coincidence that those people who supported the expanded goals of the Lebanon war are also those who favored attacking the headquarters in Amman?

Philippines Delegation Holding Economic Talks

TA150819 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 15 Jul 86 p 2

[Report by 'Oded Shorer]

[Text] A top-level delegation from the Philippines, headed by one of the most important ministers in President Corazon Aquino's government, arrived in Israel yesterday for economic talks.

The delegation includes four high-level representatives of the new administration in the Philippines, including President Aquino's sister-in-law. The delegation, headed by Luis Villafuerte, chairman of the Presidential Commission on Government Reorganization, will stay in Israel for 4 days and hold political meetings with Prime Minister Peres, Vice Prime Minister Shamir, and Economics and Planning Minister Ya'aqobi.

The visit was initiated by entrepreneur Sha'ul Eisenberg, who used his excellent connections in the Far East. The delegation members will hold talks with private and public economic bodies with the aim of signing agreements on purchasing know-how in the fields of agricultural industrialization and the processing of agricultural products, especially dairy products, as well as irrigation projects and agricultural research. They will also discuss bilateral trade.

POST Interviews Austria's Waldheim on Relations

TA110827 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 11 Jul 86 p 1, 2

[Report on "exclusive" interview with Austrian President Kurt Waldheim by Ilona Henry on 10 July in Waldheim's office]

[Text] Vienna — Austrian Presdient Kurt Waldheim yesterday denied having been an intelligence officer attached to a unit in Salonika that ordered the deportation to the death camps of Jews from Rhodes and Crete.

It has been established that Waldheim was the top assistant in the German intelligence unit in Greece — the IC/AO.

"I was never an intelligence officer, like some people wanted to make believe. The letters 'AO' meant Abhoer-Offizier (literally a 'listening officer') and that was never my task," Waldheim told *The Jerusalem Post* in an exclusive interview during his second day in office.

Concerning the "daily diary" of the intelligence unit, which he had to initial, Waldheim said it never contained information about deportations of Jews. The diary dealt only with the activities of the regulr troops, mainly in Yugoslavia.

Waldheim also said he had not been in Salonika when the Jews were deported from there. "Between November 1942 and April 1943, I was not even studying in the city. I was in Vienna studying. Then, I was sent to Albania until the autumn of 1943 and only then was I transferred to Athens."

Waldheim explained that "of course" he knew all about concentration camps and atrocities committed against Jews all over Europe, especially after visiting close friends in Holland.

"It was a grave disappointment for me to be labeled a Nazi, because of my membership in the Wehrmacht, which I did not join voluntarily. Calling me a Nazi is grotesque," he said.

"I survived the last election campaign because I knew I had nothing to hide. All this defamation was part of an election campaign and there is no doubt that the intention to ruin my good name and reputation stemmed from Vienna."

Asked why he had not mentioned his wartime service in the Balkans, the president denied he had done so out of a bad conscience, as had been charged against him, "in some circles in the U.S." He had not mentioned the French front either, he said, but "not because I did something wrong there, but because in the book I decided to stress the event which changed my life — my injury while a young man of 20."

This injury, he said, probably saved his life, because after recovering, he was sent to the Balkans as an interpreter from Italian, which he knew.

Concerning his relations with Israelis, Waldheim said he had many friends in Israel. "Among them are President Hayim Herzog, for whom I have much respect and esteem, not only

because of his abilities, but also because of his correct attitude in difficult situations."

At the UN, Waldheim said, he had also subsequently had very friendly ties with Israel's ambassador Yehuda Blum and his wife. "Of course, we had difference of opinion, but we still saw each other privately in our homes."

Asked about the anti-Semitic undertones during the election campaign, Waldheim said he had always called for moderation, and much that had been said had not been to his liking. But what happened in Austria was in reaction to provocation from abroad. "The people of Austria correctly felt that someone was being abused here, someone who was not guilty of any crime, and that's why they voted for me."

"I still have to get used to these beautifully decorated rooms," Waldheim said, referring to the pre-World War I palace in which his offices are located. He is confident that with time and patience he will be able to achieve his goal of winning the acclaim of all Austrians and of restoring the image of Austria.

World Jewish Congress 'Aghast'

TA130551 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 13 Jul 86 pp 1, 8

[Report by Ernie Meyer]

[Text] Officials of the World Jewish Congress (WJC) are aghast at the number of false statements about wartime service made by Austrian President Kurt Waldheim to a *Jerusalem Post* correspondent two days after his election. The interview, by Ilona Henry, was published on the front page of *The Post* on Friday.

"We view Waldheim's untrue statements as in the Nazi tradition of the big lie, which if repeated often enough, gains credence," Ilan Steinberg, WJC executive director, told *The Post* on Friday afternoon.

Together with congress secretary-general Israel Singer, he refuted point by point several of the statements Waldheim had made.

"The chief witness against Waldheim is Waldheim himself, in document after document which we have produced," said Steinberg.

The two WJC officials tore into Waldheim's claim that he had not been an intelligence officer attached to Army Group E in the Balkans, under whose jurisdiction the Jews of Rhodes and Crete were deported to Auschwitz in 1943. Signing documents in the "03" box, Waldheim identified himself as a senior intelligence officer. According to the analysis by American military intelligence, the "03" officer was the deputy to the chief intelligence officer, responsible for all operational intelligence.

Discussing Waldheim's claim that he had not been in Salonika when the city's Jews were deported in 1943, the WJC officials displayed documents showing that he had returned to his unit in the Arskali suburb of Salonika towards the end of the operation.

Citing other documents, they made short shrift of Waldheim's claim in a memorandum dated April 6, 1986, that he had been "unaware of the deportation of Jews from Salonika until very recently."

Singer and Steinberg also produced a telex message Waldheim sent to WJC president Edgar Bronfman on March 7, 1986, in which he said: "I was not a member of the SA or any other organization of the Nazi regime. Such allegations are apparently based on occasional participation in riding exercises during my studies at the Consular Academy in Vienna."

The WJC officials showed a facsimile of an official personal file sheet on Waldheim, with his photograph. Under the rubric listing membership, with rank and date of joining, in Nazi organizations, the typed information reads: "SA Reiterstandarte (mounted unit) 5/90. SA man, since 18.11.1938. NS Studentenbund (student union) since 1.4.1938."

Singer drew attention to the fact that the date Waldheim joined the mounted unit was one week after Kristallnacht November 10, 1938. The date for his joining the student union was shortly after the Anschluss of Austria to Germany in the spring of 1938.

"We are not Nazi-hunters, we just oppose Nazis," Singer said, adding that "when others don't do the job, we do it." He also said the WJC has proof that Waldheim's wife Elisabeth joined the Nazi Party in 1939, and that there is no proof, as she claims, that she left the party in 1943. "It is highly unlikely that anybody left the party in the war year of 1943, when many still believed in victory."

LIBYA

Maneuvers End; Possible Enemy Landing 'Crushed'

LD152131 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] The maneuvers of the vanguards of the militarized people, the missile brigades of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, ended today.

The set targets were destroyed. A possible enemy landing deep inside the Great al-Jamahiriyah by helicopter or the Rapid Deployment Forces was crushed.

The Libyan Arab fighter has proved high competence in using missile weapons, a matter which confirms the importance of new and continuous training in the most modern weapons.

The large missile weapons proved to be highly sophisticated during these maneuvers. Thus, the battalions and brigades of the militarized people proved their great capability to oppose any foreign intervention because they defend their values, civilization, and their great revolution, which is a triumph for man everywhere.

Italy's Capanna Says Libya To Sue U.S. for Raids

AU150912 Rome ANSA in English 0820 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, July 14 — Libya is planning to start legal proceedings against the Reagan administration to win damages for the U.S. attack on the North African state earlier this year, but is ready to pay damages if Libyan involvement in three terrorist attacks used to justify the raid is proved, according to an Italian leftist lower house deputy, Mario Capanna.

Returning from a visit to Tripoli where he was handed back a fishing vessel seized for violating Libyan territorial waters, Capanna told reporters Monday that the Libyan authorities wanted a court of law to judge on U.S. allegations of Libyan involvement in the three attacks at Rome's Fiumicino and Vienna Airports on December 27, and the La Belle discoteque in West Berlin on February 5.

The attacks were used by the U.S. to justify the raids against Tripoli and other towns on April 15, when the Reagan administration cited self-defense and the defense of international legality to justify its action.

Capanna did not specify which court the Libyans would use to bring the case, but it is thought that likely candidates might be the International Court in The Hague, the U.S. courts, or another national court.

The Libyans released the fishing-vessel, Madonna dell'Alto Mare II, after eleven months. Since the U.S. attack, Capanna, who sits for the small, radical leftist proletarian Democracy Party, has been [one] of the few public channels of communication with the Libyan authorities.

Cites Andreotti on Improving Ties

LD152030 Tripoli JANA in English 1749 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Rome, Dulqidda 9, Shahr Nasser 15, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — In comments he made at a press conference held in Rome yesterday the leader of the Italian proletarian democracy party, Mr. Mario Capanna has said that his country is showing its readiness to improve its relations with Great al-Jamahiriyah.

He points out that some Italian officials such as the defence minister, Giovanni Spadolini, do nothing except give free service to U.S. Administration and it is high time the Italian Government made positive initiative vis-a-vis Great al-Jamahiriyah.

He adds that he has met the Italian foreign minister, Giulio Andreotti, who has informed him that his government will make initiatives to improve relations with Great al-Jamahiriyah.

Mr Capanna has called on the Italian Government to take a political step to restore the bilateral relations between the two countries to their natural course, adding that Reagan's administration doesn't tell the truth when it claims that the waters of Sirte Gulf are not Libyan.

Mr Capanna continues that like the state of Golfo di Taranto (Taranto Gulf), Sirte Gulf is an integral part of Libyan sovereignty.

He concludes his press conference by saying that he will inform the Italian prime minister, Mr Andreotti, who is assigned with the work of forming the Italian cabinet on the results of his visit to Great al-Jamahiriyah during their meetings within the framework of the current Italian consultations regarding the forming of the new Italian Government.

MOROCCO

Doctors Say King Hassan Suffers From Exhaustion

LD152233 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Communique issued by the Ministry of Royal Palaces, Protocol, and Medals on 15 July — ready by announcer]

[Excerpt] Thanks be to God.

The doctors whose names are listed below kindly examined today His Majesty King Hassan II, may God prolong his existence, reign, and victory. At the end of this routine medical examination, which had very satisfactory results, the doctors, however, had to take into consideration the fatigue from which his majesty suffers because of great exhaustion from many months of persistent and concentrated activity. Therefore, the doctors ask his majesty, may God preserve his glory, to observe a period of rest and convalescence and advise him to abandon his travel abroad, which his majesty intends to do in the coming days.

Signed: Dr Mithqal; Professor Arshan; Professor Dabish; Professor Biton [passage omitted]

King Postpones Trip to U.S.

LD161040 Rabat MAP in French 1000 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Rabat, 16 Jul (MAP) — The visit King Hassan II was to pay to the United States from 22 July has been postponed. [passage omitted repeating medical communique above]

Foreign Affairs State Secretary Leaves for Warsaw

LD151432 Rabat MAP in English 1205 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Rabat, July 15, (MAP) — Moroccan Secretary of State to Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Ahmed Cherkaoui left here Monday heading for Warsaw on an official visit at the invitation of his polish counterpart.

Cherkaoui is also scheduled to visit Sofia, Bulgaria. The Moroccan official will examine with Polish and Bulgarian officials bilateral relations, cooperation with these two countries as well as major international issues.

SUDAN

Prime Minister Returns From African Summit

JN151800 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1745 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 15 Jul (SUNA) — A high-ranking Ugandan delegation will arrive in the country during the next 2 days to discuss bilateral issues. This came in a statement to the press by Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi upon his arrival in the country this evening after taking part in the summit conference of the Central and East African states. Al-Mahdi added that he held meetings with the delegations participating in the conference to discuss bilateral relations in light of the changes that took place in the country. [passage omitted]

Holds Press Conference in Nairobi

JN151820 Khartoum SUNA in English 1750 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Nairobi, July 15 (SUNA) — Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi held here today a press conference reviewing the efforts currently exerted by his government for prevailing peace in the Sudan and the events took place in the country since the popular uprising of April 6 which brought down the regime of dictator Numayri. Citing the broad lines of his government's policy, Al-Mahdi said it aims at replacing the alleged Islamic laws introduced by ousted Numayri by new fair laws rebuilding the country's economy and halting war in the southern part of the country.

Answering a question on the possibility of discussing during his anticipated visit to Soviet Union the issue of Ethiopians' backing to the rebel forces fighting the government in southern Sudan, Prime Minister al-Mahdi said the visit aims at improving the Sudanese-Soviet relations which had been soured during the defunct regime and persuading the Soviets to rehabilitate projects and factories undertaken by the Soviet Government.

He pointed out that he had affirmed during his mutual meeting with the head of states currently attending the summit conference of the East and Central African countries the necessity of coordination between Sudan and neighbouring countries for maintaining stability and peace.

On the extradition ousted Numayri the prime minister said it was a public demand and the presense of Numayri in Egypt will badly affect the Sudanese-Egyptian relations.

Stresses National Reconciliation

EA151948 Nairobi KNA in English 1740 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Nairobi, 15 Jul — The Sudanese prime minister, Mr al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, has said that the people's new government has repealed all the notorious Islamic laws to create unity and peace in his country. He said that the Islamic laws which General Ja'far Numayri introduced before he was ousted in a popular trade union uprising were meant to oppress the Sudanese people as they abrogated their constitution. Mr al-Mahdi said this today when he addressed a press conference at Kenyatta Conference Centre a few minutes after he and six heads of states from East and Central Africa signed a communique to mark the end of a two-day summit on regional cooperation.

Addressing local and international press, the prime minister said that the prime need for the Sudanese people was national reconciliation with other opposition parties to pave the way for economic reconstruction.

He disclosed that although there has been no marked response from Colonel John Garang, who leads the Sudanese liberation front [as received] in the south, to reconcile, the political situation in the country was better than during the despotic rule of General Numayri. Mr al-Mahdi expressed hope that with the continued appeal to Colonel Garang and other insurgent groups, Sudan will soon achieve peace which will lead to a formation of a national government which will bring all political parties together. Currently, he said, five organised parties are represented in the new government which came in power on 6th April last year. "We hope when we have other groups joining the government, we shall sit down and redraft the constitution which was messed up by the former government", he said.

Condemning the former government for forcing Sudanese to become Moslems through shari'ah laws, Mr al-Mahdi said that his government was still pressing for extradition of Numayri from Egypt to be prosecuted for the atrocities and oppression he caused Sudanese people. "The Sudanese people are pressing for the return of Numayri and this has won support from the journalists and (?Bavr) association of Egypt and [we] hope the Egyptian Government will soon yield to our demand", he said.

Mr al-Mahdi, who departed for home soon after the press conference, hailed the good relations existing among the regional countries and appealed to a few countries in eastern Africa which were supporting insurgents against the popularly elected governments in the region to discard the practice. He said insurgent activities hindered peace which was important for development.

Libyan Economic Delegation Ends Visit

LD152013 Tripoli JANA in English 1732 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Tripoli, Dulqidda 9, Shahr Nasser 15, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — A Libyan Arab delegation on economy has concluded its visit to sisterly Sudan during which it conducted talks with Sudanese officials on aspects of joint cooperation between the two countries in the economic and commercial spheres.

Also, during this visit a protocol was signed regulating both the exchange of agricultural and industrial products between the two countries and conducting additional talks on transport and banking spheres in addition to facilitating financial measures on commercial cooperation between the Sudan and Great al-Jamahiriyah.

The Sudanese energy and mining minister, Mr. Adam Madbo, has announced his country's concern to promote its commercial cooperation with Great al-Jamahiriyah in a manner conducive to realizing the joint interests of the two countries.

Egyptian Weapons, Equipment To Arrive

JN091447 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1418 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Khartoum, 9 Jul (SUNA) — A new shipment of Egyptian weapons and equipment will arrive in the country on 12 July within the framework of an Egyptian military assistance program for Sudan. This was stated today to SUNA by a responsible source at the Egyptian Embassy in Khartoum. He pointed out that the shipment includes 24 armored vehicles and military hardware.

It is noteworthy that the Egyptian Government had previously sent shipments of weapons and equipment to Sudan by Egyptian warplanes.

SPLA Forces Attack Army Convoy en Route to Kodok

EA151534 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] SPLA forces of Fashoda Battalion intercepted a large enemy convoy bound for Kodok [300 miles south of Khartoum, on the White Nile] Army Garrison on 8 July 1986. Our correspondent says that Fashoda fought a big battle with the enemy convoy that consisted of 13 Magirus trucks, 2 tanks, 1 APC, in addition to 2 specially adapted river boats laden with supplies for the hard-pressed garrison of Kodok.

Thirty enemy soldiers were killed in the engagement. An unspecified number of enemy troops were also killed on the river boats, one of which was damaged and forced to return to Malakal (35 miles southwest of Kodok). Two of the Magirus trucks were later used to evacuate enemy casualties back to Malakal in a massive operation in which a helicopter also took part.

Radio SPLA Appeals to Government Army Garrisons

LD151737 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English at 1300 GMT on 15 July broadcasts an appeal to the government army garrison at Bor, on the White Nile 90 miles north of Juba, to evacuate the garrison, in view of the "deteriorating situation" there, caused by the "irreversibly drastic food shortage" faced by the officers, NCO's and men stationed there. The appeal, which was in the name of the commander of SPLA Forces at Bor, offered a "full SPLA guarantee" for the soldiers' safety.

The announcer speaks of "sagging morale" and a "deep sense of frustration and desperation" within the army garrison. In view of this, the government forces can no longer delay taking "the inevitable and crucial decision" on how to extricate themselves from their "predicament," caused by the SPLA's "overall strategy of denying the enemy vital supply."

The announcer continues: "We are in full control of the situation around Bor. All routes leading to it have been tightly sealed. We will make sure that any reinforcement and supply earmarked for Bor will not reach their destination."

The government garrison is offered the following options: "If you do not wish to join the ranks of the SPLA-SPLM and fight for the just cause it represents, then you can evacuate Bor Garrison to any spot of your own choice under full SPLA guarantee for your safety." The "peaceful and unhampered evacuation" of Pochala Army Garrison, on the Ethiopian border, last April is recalled as a precedent which the men at Bor should follow.

The appeal concludes: "We hope that you will prudently select one of the alternatives open to you rather than forcing our hand to take action that we need not take."

SPLA radio broadcasts a similar appeal from the commander of SPLA Forces at Kapoeta, in eastern Equatoria, 50 miles north of the Kenyan border. Addressed to the commander, officers, NCO's and men of Kapoeta Army Garrison, it states: "You have been under tight and prolonged siege that has now become extremely difficult to break." The commander's message says: "Forces under my command have sat on your supply routes to block any reinforcement and relief Khartoum may decide to send you. The time has now come for you to make up your mind as to how you can bring to an end the ordeal of hunger and apprehension facing you. It is our sincere desire to prevent any further bloodshed, which will certainly occur should you persist in your futile resistance and force upon us a final confrontation."

The following alternatives are offered: "If you do not wish to come over to the side of the SPLA-SPLM, you can evacuate Kapoeta Garrison as soon as the necessary arrangements on your part will permit. In this event, you can be assured of the necessary guarantee for your safe exit from Kapoeta and eventual arrival to the destination of your choice."

TUNISIA

Essebsi Sends Anniversary Message to Shevardnadze

LD112225 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of establishing diplomatic relations between Tunisia and the Soviet Union, Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebsi has sent a message to Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze.

The message said in part: Celebrating this anniversary provides me with the opportunity to express my delight at the positive and encouraging development of our relations and exchanges. That day opened an era of firm friendship between our two countries and our two peoples and represented to us on every anniversary (?the extent) of the mutual interest in the steady development of bilateral relations and expansion of cooperation which is built on the principles of equality and mutual respect and joint benefits.

President Habib Bourguiba has always been eager to see that our relations grow steadily for the puropose of strengthening our cooperation whether at the bilateral level or for the sake of peace [as heard]. I take this opportunity to express my happiness for the similarity in our viewpoints toward most of international questions and toward our joint attachment to the principles of justice and peace and support for the issues of liberation in the world.

Tunisia fully appreciates the unchanging policy of Soviet Union support for the peoples of Palestine, South Africa, and Namibia.

WESTERN SAHARA

Communique Cites Heavy Losses for Moroccan Forces

LD152323 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] A communique from the SADR Ministry of Information stated that recent Saharan military operations in the Western Sahara inflicted heavy losses on the Moroccan forces. Losses are particularly heavy in the June operations during which 516 Moroccan soldiers were killed and huge quantities of military equipment were destroyed.

KENYA

Nairobi Regional Summit Joint Communique Issued

EA151723 Nairobi KNA in English
1335 GMT 15 Jul 86

["Text" of joint communique on regional summit meeting held at Nairobi, Kenya, from 14 to 15 July 1986]

[Text] 1. Upon the invitation of His Excellency Daniel arap Moi, president of the Republic of Kenya, His Excellency Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga, president of the Republic of Zaire; His Excellency Major General Habyarimana Juvenal, president of the Republic of Rwanda and founder-chairman of the National Revolutionary Movement for development; His Excellency Colonel Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, president of Uprona Party and president of the Republic of Burundi; His Excellency Ali Hassan Mwinyi, president of the United Republic of Tanzania; His Excellency Yoweri Museveni, president of the Republic of Uganda and His Excellency Sadiq al-Mahdi, prime minister of the Republic of Sudan, attended a regional summit meeting at Nairobi, Kenya, from 14th to 15th July 1986.

2. The summit was held in pursuance of the decision by the seven leaders at the regional summit meeting held at Entebbe, Uganda,in March this year that a meeting be held to consider and agree on mechanisms for the promotion of co-operation amongst the countries of the region on security matters, crime detection, cultural and social matters, disease control, trade, transport and telecommunication.

3. On arrival at Nairobi, the leaders were given a very warm and brotherly welcome by the president, the government and people of Kenya.

4. During their two day summit, the leaders held extensive discussions on matters affecting the region. The heads of state were appraised by the prime minister of Sudan about the efforts of his government to restore peace and security in his country. They wished him well and pledged their support for his efforts. They reiterated their strong desire to intensify co-operation in all fields and to promote understanding among themselves. They further noted that since the last regional summit, the political atmosphere in the region had improved considerably. Such an atmosphere encouraged stability in the individual countries and throughout the region. This created the right climate for economic development and co-operation.

5. The heads of state and government reviewed the Entebbe summit decisions and reached the following consensus:

(A) They reiterated that security in the area was indivisible and agreed that ministers and officials responsible for security should maintain and intensify contacts on a regular basis. They also agreed that practical measures be taken to ensure that dissidents or any other groups shall not be permitted to carry out subversive activities against their country of origin or any neighbouring states.

(B) On crime detection, they agreed to strengthen the implementation of bilateral and multilateral arrangements.
(C) On social and cultural matters, they agreed to strengthen implementation of existing bilateral and multilateral arrangements.
(D) On trade, it was stressed that this was a field which played an important role in development in the region. They agreed to intensify co-operation based on existing bilateral and multilateral agreements, paying attention to facilitating border trade and elimination of smuggling and replacing it with legitimate trade.
(E) On transport and communication, they committed themselves to ensuring that air, surface and telecommunications links were strengthened and the implementation of existing bilateral and multilateral agreements should be more vigorously applied.
(F) On science and technology, they agreed on the need to exchange research findings, especially in agriculture, human and animal diseases and in environmental matter.
(G) Regarding the information sector, they stressed the importance of this as a tool for co-operation and development and agreed to strengthen existing instruments in this field.

6. The heads of state and government also reviewed the deteriorating situation in southern Africa. They strongly condemned the racist regime's recent unprovoked aggression against the Front-line States of Angola, Botswana, Namibia and Zimbabwe and the declaration of [a state of] emergency in South Africa. The aggression was a direct result of the unjustified political, diplomatic, economic and military cooperation the racist regime enjoys with certain countries while the declaration of the emergency was designed to give the racist regime free licence to murder indiscriminately the oppressed people of South Africa.

The leaders called upon the international community to recognise that the freedom struggle was well under way in South Africa and Namibia, and there cannot and will not be peace in southern Africa until apartheid has been completely dismantled and all the people of South Africa and Namibia enjoy undiluted democracy.

They saluted the heroic freedom fighters for their sacrifices and called upon the international community to assist the war of liberation by adopting comprehensive, mandatory economic sanctions against the racist regime. Victory for the oppressed people of southern Afirca was a historic imperative and the leaders emphasised that the people of Africa will never forget those that deliberately failed to join them at the crucial moment in their fight against the evil and oppressive system of apartheid.

7. The discussions at the summit were held in an atmosphere of brotherhood and complete solidarity. The leaders agreed to hold the next regional summit in Kigali, Rwanda, in November 1986 to review implementation of the Nairobi summit decisions. It was also agreed that the fifth summit will be held in Khartoum, Sudan, in March 1987.

8. The heads of the state and government expressed their most profound appreciation to their brother, President Daniel arap Moi, and the government and the people of Kenya for the

brotherly and warm reception and hospitality that was extended to them and members of their delegations during their stay in Nairobi.

UGANDA

Officer Appeals to Northerners To Increase Security

EA121729 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] A senior officer of the NRA [National Resistance Army] has appealed to the people of Kitgum District to take the issue of security as of paramount importance, and to concentrate their efforts on peace.

Addressing a rally in Kitgum town Cdr Okello Kolo told them to guard against confusing elements who want to create disunity among the people and spoil the name of their district. The commander asked them to report wrong elements to the authorities, but cautioned them to avoid baseless accusations to settleold scores. Describing himself as a freedom fighter, Cdr OkelloKolo said he will never succumb to the killing of innocent people of Uganda who have suffered since independence because of bad leadership. He said he took part in the overthrow of the UPC government because Obote and his henchmen were bent on dividing the people of Uganda.

The commanding officer of the 7th Battalion, Kitgum, Cdr Stanley Muhangi, appealed to the people to cooperate with the security personnel to remove wrong elements in society. He urged the people and particularly chiefs to assist the NRA to remove the remnants of the defeated UNLA [Ugandan National Liberation Army], who are a risk to the people of the area. The rally was also addressed by the chairman of the Uganda advisory board of trade, Mr (Jeremiah Opira).

CAR

Health, Air Transport Accord Reached With Morocco

AB150943 Bangui Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] The deliberations of the Moroccan-CAR economic and financial commission ended yesterday in the conference hall of the Bank of Central African States. The commission's meeting lasted from 7 to 14 July under the chairmanship of (Bitha Letamaz), roving ambassador in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. At the end of the deliberations, which took place barely 2 weeks after the holding of the first CAR-Morocco joint commission, two agreements were signed in the fields of air transport and health. This shows well that a new stage has been reached in the evolution of the relations between the two countries.

CHAD

Hissein Habre Meets With Nigerian Journalists

AB122140 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1330 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] Nigeria is one of the biggest countries in black Africa. In addition, it is one of Chad's neighbors with whom it shares historical brotherly ties. It is therefore normal for it to have a word to say when Chad is attacked and invaded by a neighboring country. It is in these terms that the president of the Republic, El Hadj Hissein Habre replied to questions by two of our fellow Nigerian journalists of the *Newswatch* newspaper.

In answer to the question about what the Chadians expect from Nigeria, the president of the Republic added that the Chadian people think Nigeria is politically and economically strong so it should be able to play an important role in Africa, especially by assuming its responsibility in the conflict between Chad and Libya. The Chadian people do not expect Nigeria send them soldiers or bombers in view of the present state of affairs. They are simply asking it to tell the truth: that Chad is attacked by Libya. This is what the Chadians would like the Nigerian authorities to say.

Earlier, the head of state pointed out to our Nigerian counterparts that there is no major quarrel between Chad and Nigeria, recalling that the two countries had relations with one another even before the colonial era. The Kanem-Bornu kingdom extended on either side of the present border between Chad and Nigeria. The president of the Republic referred to the various meetings held in Nigeria in 1979, and emphasized that Nigeria and Chad continue to maintain good relations between them today, [words indistinct] the Nigerian and Chadian people.

In reference to the last peace initiative made by Nigeria, the head of state said that any contribution Nigeria could make towards the settlement of the Chadian and Libyan conflict would be welcome. [Words indistinct], President Hissein Habre went back to the origin of the conflict between Libya and Chad. He rejected the fallacious allegations made by the Tripoli regime on its intentions in Chad. The truth is that Al-Qadhdhafi wants to occupy Chad. The size of the Aouzou Strip, which is currently under Libyan occupation is 555,000 square km.

Another aspect of the conflict between Chad and Libya to which the president of the Republic referred were the initiatives made after the failure of the Brazzaville conference. On this, the head of state said that the failure of the Brazzaville conference was additional proof that it is Libya which has failed in its task of honor, and that it was Al-Qadhdhafi who prevented Goukouni from going to Brazzaville, since Chadian reconciliation militates against Libyan annexationist ambitions in Chad. One cannot avoid the problem. Today, it is obvious, more than ever before, that it serves no purpose talking with puppets, with people of the Islamic Legion, but rather with the leader of the Islamic Legion himself — Al-Qadhdhafi.

As far as we are concerned, the president of the Republic said, we are ready to meet the Libyan authorities whenever they are ready. It is only with them that one can hold discussions. Goukouni represents nothing and, moreover, he himself is a prisoner of the Libyans. After referring once more to the basic prinicple of the policy of the government of the Third Republic, which is to support any initiatives aimed at restoring peace to Chad, President Hissein Habre drew the attention of the journalists to the fact that French troops are in Chad upon the request of the Chadian Government, because the Libyans continue to invade us. If the Libyans leave, the French forces wull no longer have any business here.

On the role of the OAU in the conflict between Chad and Libya, the president of the Republic was quite clear: The only request Chad has to make to the OAU is for it to take the responsibility of asking Libya to leave Chad, a message that merits the OAU's attention.

Finally, on economic matters, President Hissein Habre said that the economic situation constitutes one of the main preoccupations of the government because the country is facing grave difficulties mainly due to an unfavorable world economic crisis. The situation is all the more so serious, the head of state underlined because it is around the cotton industry that the activities of the modern sector of production and distribution revolve. He pointed out that negotiations are under way with financiers to draw up a recovery plan. But the major problem facing Chad and other poor countries is the fall in commodity prices, and the unjust rules of the game imposed on us by international economic relations.

Foreign Affairs Official Sees New Nigerian 'Attitude'

AB151923 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1330 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Ahmed Korom, secretary of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, has just returned from a trip to Lagos where he was received by President Ibrahim Babangida. Speaking to reporters on arrival, Mr Korom said there seems to be a change in attitude of the new Nigerian authorities with regard to the Chadian issue. In fact, the new Nigerian authorities have expressed an understanding of the Chadian issue and expressed their support for Chad in its determination to recover its occupied territory.

If the OAU has been acting like an ostrich on the Chadian issue, it will not hesitate to change its attitude considering recent developments in the situation in Chad. Let us listen to Mr Korom talking to our reporter, (Raoul Ndjoumbe):

[Begin recording] [Korom] The statement made by the Nigerian head of state was quite fair and was in solidarity with Chad; he called on all African countries to speak the truth about the situation in Chad, and that truth is that Libya should withdraw from Chad and leave Chadians to solve their own problems themselves. As you know, Nigeria has a prominent role to play in Africa because of its economic standing and its size. So it is quite normal that Nigeria should ask all African countries to speak the truth, and the whole truth about the Chadian situation.

When I handed the written message from President Hissein Habre to the president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, during the audience he granted us, I explained our problems in their geographic and political dimensions to him. And I think the new Nigerian authorities understood us; and they said they support Chad in its struggle against Libyan expansionism; they support us in our efforts to recover the whole of our territory, and that Nigeria will, to this end, do everything in its power to restore Chad to its former status.

[(Ndjoumbe)] What was your feeling following your audience with the president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, and what was the message he gave you to transmit to His Excellency El Hadj Hissein Habre?
[Korom] On our part, we are convinced that from now on Nigeria understands our problems and is ready to do everything in its power to help Chad recover its territorial integrity. [Passage indistinct]

[(Ndjoumbe)] Up until now, the OAU has been hesitating to bring pressure to bear on Libya concerning the Chadian issue, and now Nigeria is again proposing that fresh discussions should be entered into with Libya under the auspices of the OAU. What is the use of this new discussion as far as the Chadian-Libyan conflict is concerned?
[Korom] Well, since Libya is a member of the OAU, just as Chad and all the other 50 African countries, it is the right framework through which we can hold discussions, and, as such, Chad does not object to the OAU handling Chadian-Libyan conflict. As I have already said, for over 10 years now, the OAU has been (?avoiding) the real Chadian problem, that problem which is the occupation of a part of Chad's territory by another African state, and a member of the OAU in addition. And if now, as I have just said, Nigeria brings up this issue at the OAU, we think, for once, a large African country has understood the problem, and for once, this great African country will address the problem in its true dimension, namely the Chadian-Libyan dimension. This is the only way, in our opinion, that peace can return to Chad and to Africa, because ever since this problem has existed, the OAU has been acting like an ostrich; it has avoided addressing the real problem, the true debate. And we hope in 1986, African countries will take up their responsibility and address the real problem and work toward finding solutions. We think, for once, there is some glimmer of hope. [end recording]

Reintegration of Anti-Regime Commandos Comtinues

AB142222 Paris AFP in French 1253 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Mongo (Chad), 13 Jul (AFP) — The rallying of the "Codos" (antigovernmental commandos in southern Chad) to Hissein Habre's government, currently nearing completion, is causing some problems of reintegration, a task in which the French technical and military assistance team is actively taking part.

After several years of trouble and guerrilla activities followed by repressive and retaliatory operations against the civilian population, the southern prefectures have, since the beginning of the year, been witnessing a progressive return to normalcy with the successive rallyings of the antigovernment bush warriors.

The reconciliation accord with the Ndjamena government was signed in Libreville by Colonel Alphone Kotiga who was commanding most of the "Rouges," "Espoirs," "Aigles Verts," "Verts," "Cocotiers," and "Noirs" Codos. The signing of this agreement did have some psychological effect on the return to legality.

Today Gen Kotiga has been combing regions in southern Chad, on behalf of the Ndjamena authorities, to win over a few Codos who have not yet laid down their arms. According to agreeing sources in Moundou and Sarh, these diehards, who are few in number, and who are referred to locally as "road cutters," are more like highway robbers than political opponents. According to the same sources, there are not more than 10,000 antigovernment guerrillas, with about only half of them being armed. The others proclaimed themselves as Codos after deserting their villages because of the war.

Today most of them, who have been won over and grouped together, must now learn to live normally. Their social reintegration is one of the major preoccupations of the Ndjamena government which considers this as a decisive factor in the success of its policy of national reconciliation.

Two reintegration centers have been set up, one near Ndjamena and the other at Mongo, the main town in the Guera Prefecture in the center of the country. During his recent visit to Chad, French Cooperation Minister Michel Aurillac visited the Mongo reintegration center set up by the French military technical assistance team, not far from a mountain nicknamed "the sleeping woman," since it forms the silhouette of a sleeping pregnant woman on the horizon.

In this center directed by the head of the French battalion, the former guerrillas are put in groups of 500 and for 3 months they are first treated; then they are given physical training, and initiated into a profession: farming, masonry, carpentry, mechanics, road maintenance, and so on. When they arrive at the center all these former guerrillas express the desire to be enrolled in the Chadian Army, which is materially impossible. They must therefore be encouraged to do something else, and become useful to the Chadian community.

The cadres of the center — five officers and seven noncommissioned officers of the 11th Parachute Division — consider that

only 10 percent of these former guerrillas, mostly former soldiers, will be reintegrated into the Army. The others will either choose to return to their villages or settle on certain recognized lands. The next problem will be their integration in the local population, with special attention being paid to the respect of customary land ownership laws. As for the five young girls, who also belong to the center, they are engaged in sewing.

At the Mongo "training and development center," repaired, maintained, and extended by the former guerrillas themselves, one trusts in their ability to look after themselves and become self-sufficient. But one also emphasizes the need to follow up this operation as time goes by, by involving the Chadian ministries concerned in it, as well as the international organizations, and nongovernmental organizations.

French Cooperation Minister Aurillac Ends Visits

LD130524 Paris International Service in French 2030 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] — The visit to Chad by Minister of Cooperation Michel Aurillac has ended. Today Aurillac left Sar in southern Chad for the Central African Republic. Earlier he signed an agreement with Chadian Foreign minister Gouara Lassou on the granting of 3.5 billion CFA [African Finance Community Francs] of budgetary aid from France to Chad.

GABON

President Bongo Leaves for Morocco 15 July

AB151400 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1230 GMT 15 Jul 86

[text] Gabonese President Omar Bongo left Libreville today for Morocco where he will hold talks with King Hassan II.

Joint Military Exercise With France Concludes

AB121241 Paris AFP in English 1216 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] Libreville, July 12 (AFP) — French and Gabonese forces ended a week of joint manoeuvres in this west-central African oil state on Saturday with a parade attended by President Omar Bongo. The exercises, code-named "Estuary-II" included a simulated attack on the small oil-rich country, a former French colony, by an imaginary hostile neighbour. They involved a total of 4,000 troops, including 1,500 French soldiers. France maintains a permanent garrison in Gabon, with which it has a defence treaty.

ZAIRE

Cabinet Restricts Export Taxes, Import Exemptions

AB150956 Paris AFP in French 0751 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 15 Jul (AFP) — The Zairian Government decided Monday [14 July] to stop taxing all export goods except oil, minerals, lumber, and coffee which are the major tax earners for the country. The cabinet also decided to cancel the granting of tax exemptions on all goods imported into the country, including those imported by public services and charitable organizations. Import tax exemptions can only be granted on goods imported within the framework of the new investment code or to diplomatic missions on the basis on reciprocity.

These measures were adopted, the government spokesman explained, "to encourage the national production effort, and exportation as well as to recover the national budget deficit," which will attain more than 8.5 billion zaires (about 1 billion CFA francs) in 1986.

BENIN

Libyan Islamic Official Arrives, Comments

AB152052 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Dr Mohamed Ahmed, secretary of the Association for the Call to Islam, arrived this morning in Cotonou. He was welcomed at Cadjehoun International Airport by brother Mustafa Abu Sittah, secretary of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, and by Comrade Andre Atchade, minister of public health, as well as a large delegation of the Beninese Islamic community. Speaking to our reporter, Dr Mohamed Ahmed explains the purpose of his visit to our country:

[Begin Ahmed recording in Arabic fading into French translation] In the name of the Almighty and merciful God, I would like to express my delight at coming to the People's Republic of Benin. Second, I would like to tell you that I bear a message from Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to his brother and friend, President Mathieu Kerekou, within the framework of the strengthening of cooperation between our two countries. I am here also to participate in the foundation stone-laying ceremony of a hospital in Port Novo and an Islamic center in Cotonou. [passage omitted] [end recording]

GAMBIA

Jawara Criticizes New Opposition Party

MB151830 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 15 Jul 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Although The Gambia's next general elections are some 9 months away, President Sir Dawda Jawara has already been on the campaign trail, touring the country, drumming up support for his ruling party, the People's Progressive Party, PPP, and there is speculation that he might be anxious about the formation of a new political party in The Gambia, The Gambia People's Party, GPP. It has been set up by a number of top politicians including senior ministers who have defected from the PPP. In Banjul, Rick Wells talked to President Jawara and asked him if he saw the new party as a real threat.

[Begin recording] [Jawara] No, not at all. I don't think... [changes thought] I think that would be a wrong reading of the situation really. What we have now, we have a new party, the GPP, which has come up, but I don't think they have established thier credibility really yet, but I had to tour the country. There are very important decisions which the government has taken over the past year, particularly in the economic field, some of them, some of the actions we have to take in the context of our economic recovery program are not easy, some of them will cause hardships, but it is more important because of the need to mobilize popular support for carrying out the programs successfully; that, as party leader and head of government and head of state, I should get out to the people and explain the situation to them, which is a new situation completely and get their support.

[Wells] On these trips you have taken a particularly aggressive stance against your opponents, particularly the leaders of the GPP, accusing them of being disgruntled, selfish, greedy. Some might say that that is also uncharacteristic of you.

[Jawara] Well, I think every situation is unique in a sense and the GPP has been a fairly unique kind of party, political party in the Gambia, because so far, they have really not got any, as far as I am concerned, tangible policy which would induce them to form another party, and secondly, they seem to be putting it out that they have got a tremendous source of outside finance and their approach is therefore based on trying to gain the support of the people through money. If I may say so, it is something unique, something quite new, and very undesirable, I think, in a multiparty democracy which we have been running up here. Over the past 25 years, I have not actually seen any political party [words indistinct] the money approach politics in that sort of way.

[Wells] Can you be a bit more specific about this question of money, because you have implied that the party, the GPP, is being funded by somebody who is not a Gambian and who does not have the interest of Gambians at heart. Who are you referring to?

[Jawara] Well, this is from their own... [changes thought] from what they tell their own supporters. We have gathered this, we have picked this up on many occasions, and this is really what they have spread throughout the country that they have sources of funds outside this country which will enable them really to bring a massive number of vehicles, to even pay salaries to their party chairmen in the villages. They even promised to bring shiploads of rice which they will distribute at cheaper prices to their supporters etc, etc. So, these are claims which they themselves make and which are (?fooling) the country. I mean you meet [laughs] anybody and if you ask them about GPP, they will tell you that this is what they promised to do.

[Wells] So, what are you saying? Are you doubting that they have these funds available or that, if they do, it is kind of dirty politics?

[Jawara] well, I really don't know. I mean, we have seen some evidence of their spending that money both personally and through their parties and so on. So, really I don't know whether it is just an empty boast or whether in actual fact, they have massive funds at their disposal.

[Wells] Do they not say the same about the PPP — that you have sufficient, more than adequate funds to splash around at a time of elections?

[Jawara] No. We don't have [laughs] enough to splash around really — not to the extent that they seem to promise and to be doing to some extent. [end recording]

NIGER

Burkinabe Minister Meets Kountche, Comments

AB151700 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] General Seyni Kountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state, granted an audience this morning to Youssouf Ouedraogo, Burkinabe minister of planning and development, who stated after the audience that he handed a message from President Thomas Sankara to the head of state:

[Begin recording] [Ouedraogo] Well, I had the honor of being received this morning by his excellency the president of ths republic. During the audience, I had the pleasure and privilege of handing to him a message from his brother and friend, President Thomas Sankara.

Of course, I cannot disclose the content of the message; but I can say that my mission falls within the framework of the activities of the Liptako-Gourma Integrated Development Authority. The message therefore is both one of fraternity and solidarity. It is on the need to further strengthen and increase the activities of the authority.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Minister, let me seize this opportunity to ask a question on agriculture. As you know, your country, Burkina Faso, and Niger are both countries of the Sahel. According to some reports, the Sahel will this year face a locust invasion during the current farming season. And to confirm this, Burkina Faso has lately reported cases of locust attacks on plants. Mr Minister, we would therefore like to know what Burkina Faso plans to do to arrest this situation.

[Ouedraogo] It is true that countries of the Liptako-Gourma Authority have been hit by drought for several years now. But since the last season, with the good rainfall, we thought everything was returning to normal, and here we are now with the problem of a locust threat. Measures have been taken by the Agriculture Ministry to control in time the locust invasion, and we have already identified the various potential zones so that the necessary effective actions will be taken to control this situation. [end recording]

NIGERIA

Relations With Angola To Be Expanded

AB151930 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Nigeria and Angola will soon expand the scope of their relationship with the signing of a cultural, educational, and technological agreement. The agreement will provide for the exchange of cultural programs and training assistance for students from both countries.

The minister of information and culture, Colonel Anthony Ukpo, disclosed this in Lagos today when the visiting Angolan secretary of state for culture, Mr Boaventura Cardoso, paid him a courtesy call. Colonel Ukpo explained that such an agreement was not signed before now, because of the diplomatic groundwork that had to be done.

Judicial Panel on Student Unrest Sworn In

AB151804 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] The 5-member judicial commission of inquiry appointed by the Federal Government into the causes of recent students crisis in six universities in the country and two polytechnics was today sworn in in Lagos by the chief justice of the federation, Mr Justice Ayo Irikefe. The universities are those of Ife, Ibadan, Lagos, Benin, Nsukka, and Jos. The polytechnics are those of Yaba College of Technology and Kaduna.

The panel has Mr Justice Adebayo Akanbi of the Court of Appeal as chairman. Other members are Mrs Victoria Adebekun, Mr Onofiola Ufot, Alhaji Abubakar Girei, and Mr Orji Authurorizu, while Malam Musa (Shafi) is secretary to the commission.

In his address, the chief justice advised the panel to live up to its responsibilities by being fair and fearless. He asked the body to make recommendations that would forestall future student uprising by (?weeding) into the roots of the matter.

SENEGAL

SWAPO's Nujoma Ends Visit, Departs

AB151339 Dakar Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma left Dakar this morning. During his visit he held important talks with the Senegalese authorities and particularly with the head of state.

TOGO

Eyadema Receives Ivorian Minister of State in Pya

AB150942 Lome Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Camille Alliali, Ivorian minister of state, was received yesterday evening by President Gnassingbe Eyadema at his private residence in Pya. The contents of the discussions between the two men were not disclosed.

ANGOLA

Soviet Official Arrives for Economic Talks

MB150714 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Angola and the USSR began talks in Luanda yesterday on several issues linked to the cooperation between the two countries in the trade and technical fields. They are also discussing economic cooperation prospects for the 1986-1990 period.

The Soviet delegation is headed by (?Arvaliy Lev Seskonov), deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee, while the Angolan delegation is led by minister of planning, Antonio Henriques Silva. Current talks between the two countries follow contacts between President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Soviet leaders during his last visit to USSR, during which long-term cooperation proposals between two countries were discussed. Yesterday, the Soviet delegation was received in audience by Maria Mambo Cafe, minister of state for economic and social affairs.

KUP: UNITA Downs Soviet Plane, Helicopter

MB140735 (Clandestine) KUP in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0602 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 14 Jul (KUP) — The UNITA operations office announced that a MiG-21 and a MI-17 helicopter, both of Soviet origin, were shot down in the Munhango area in Moxico [names as received] Province on 10 July while providing air cover to MPLA ground troops in their latest offensive against UNITA's armed forces. Both planes were destroyed and their crews died after the crashes.

BOTSWANA

Masire Defends Strict Security Arrangements

MB140625 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 0510 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, has called upon all people living in Botswana to cooperate with the security forces in safeguarding the security of the country. In a message broadcast over Radio Botswana this morning, Dr Masire stated that as a result of grave security threats to the country, a number of security arrangements have been instituted. He emphasized that it was extremely important that people took threats to personal and national security with the seriousness they deserve. Dr Masire said the Army and police have more than enough problems at hand now and would not be able to accomodate more problems arising from people who fail to cooperate with them in their efforts to ensure that the security of the country is not threatened.

He appealed to the nation to treat the security forces with respect, show appreciation for their work, and be helpful when they conduct searches and ask questions, which, he said would be done without harassment. He reminded the nation that they are their own security and must come together if they are to remain strong. He said people must be courageous, careful, and thoughtful. Dr Masire said this is our country, and we must defend it. We must defend our children and women. We must protect our properties and honor. We must safeguard our precious independnence and the way of life, he said. Dr Masire reminded the nation that Botswana's friends could help and sympathize with it, but they could not protect the country for Batswana while they are sitting back doing nothing. He said he understands that the daily activities of the security forces on the roads is in violation of people's personal liberties which are entrenched in the constitution, but he added that these temporary losses of personal liberties were a sacrifice to safeguard life without which all the rights the nation is otherwise entitled to would be meaningless. Dr Masire expressed the wish that the difficult period that Botswana is going through will be short-lived. He said it was now a fact that life has changed and that people must adopt quickly and face the new challenge.

He also briefed the nation about the South African unprovoked and unwarranted attacks on Botswana on 14 June last year and 19 May and 14 June this year. He also reminded the nation of Presisent Botha's statements after the latest atttacks that the attacks were but just the beginning.

MOZAMBIQUE

Portuguese Foreign Affairs Official Arrives

MB141948 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Azevedo Soares, Portuguese secretary of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, arrived in Maputo this evening for talks with Mozambican authorities on bilateral relations. Addressing journalists shortly after his arrival in Maputo, Azevedo Soares said that the situation in southern Africa will be one of the issues discussed during his talks with our country's authorities, pointing out that his visit to Mozambique is essentially aimed at holding political consultations. The Portuguese offical was received at Mavalane Airport by Deputy Foreign Minister Daniel Mbanze and Portuguese Ambassador in Maputo Palouro das Neves.

FPLM Unit Claims 66 'Bandits' Killed in Zambezia

MB140736 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] An FPLM unit recently killed 66 armed bandits based in Milange, Zambezia, a provincial correspondent has reported. The Milange district is in the northern zone of Zambezia Province near the Malawi border, which in the past suffered from the criminal actions of the armed bandits who attack economic units and defenseless civilians, Captain Rufino Muianga, the first secretary of the Frelimo party and district administrator, revealed.

NAMIBIA

PANA Interviews SWAPO's Nujoma on West-RSA Ties

AB141111 Dakar PANA in English 1022 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Dakar, 14 July (PANA) — Western powers will never impose economic sanctions against South Africa and will continue to defend their economic and strategic interests there, SWAPO President Sam Nujoma told PANA lasz night.

In an exclusive interview with PANA, he said SWAPO holds no illusions about the West imposing sanctions against Pretoria because the West has never supported the cause of the liberation struggle in southern Africa. This year alone, he added, about four vetoes on South Africa were exercised by Britain and the U.S. in the UN Security Council. "It is called defending and protecting racist South Africa," he said.

In response SWAPO will intensify the armed struggle to make costly for South Africa to continue occupying Namibia. "The imperialists can see the writing on the wall. They will lose, they are no longer able to gain profits in Namibia," he said.

He cited newspapers reports saying that 40 U.S. companies have decided to quit Namibia and South Africa because they no longer make profits. Additionally, he said SWAPO's intensification of the liberation war has forced the closure of companies operating in northern Namibia. "Even 40 percent of white racist farmers have left Namibia, according to the Botha regime itself," he said.

Assessing the current media attention on South Africa, he said events there have not overshadowed political events in Namibia. SWAPO considers that what is happening in South Africa is a struggle "for our brothers and sisters who are oppressed by the same enemy who is oppressing us in Namibia."SWAPO "expresses solidarity and support" with the people of South Africa under the leadership of the ANC. "Their victory will be ours and ours theirs," he said.

Contributing to this victory, SWAPO has inflicted mounting casualties on the Boer army and considerably weakened South Africa's economy, he claimed. South Africa has tried to stem the tide of Namibian liberation by turning the entire territory "into a huge military barrack of the South African Army."

Despite the seemingly all powerful South African military, Nujoma said he agrees with Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni that the might of the South African death machine is a "myth." For example, he added, what the South African prime minister once billed "a police action" in Namibia has now become a quagmire for the regime, tying down over a 100,000 regular South African troops. Besides that, he said, South Africa is the largest employer of mercenaries in the world today. These "dogs of war," which include Batallion 32 and Koevoet (Crowbar), are mostly deployed in Namibia.

Notwithstanding the quantity of Pretoria's armaments the Boer army is in fact weak. "In a people's war, it is not the armaments that are the decisive factor, but the determination of the people to carry out a protracted war," he said. However, he said SWAPO could use more sophisticated weapons such as anti-aircraft systems "to bring down enemy jet fighters."

On arrival Saturday in Dakar, Nujoma said over the last three months SWAPO has downed four transport warplanes and destroyed two South African helicopter gunships.

SOUTH AFRICA

Air Force Unveils 'Sanctions-Busting' Jet Fighter

Modified Mirage III

MB160506 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0020 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 16, SAPA — A sanctions-busting jet fighter aircraft said to match the Russian's MiG 23 and be comparable to the best in the world was unveiled today by the South African Air Force [SAAF]. The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, announced the commissioning of the first such aircraft in a statement in Pretoria.

Named the Cheetah, it is the culmination of a top-secret ARMSCOR [Armaments Development and Production Corportation] project over the past few years to dramatically upgrade the SAAF's aging French-built Mirage IIIs to produce a highly sophisticated fighter aircraft which is ideally suited to operational conditions in southern Africa.

About 50 per cent of the aircraft is reconstructed and it is equipped with the latest navigational and totally South African weapons systems. "We believe it will match the MiG 23 class aircraft and as far as its handling goes, it is in many aspects comparable to the best in the world," the chief of the SAAF, General Denis Earp, said at a preview for military correspondents yesterday at the Kempton Park headquarters of the Atlas Aircraft Corporation, a subsidiary of ARMSCOR.

At first glance the Cheetah's Mirage origins are obvious, ut the considerably extended snout, providing space for the sophisticated avionics, and the canards, or miniature wings, attached to the fuselage below the twin cockpit for added stability and control give it a longer, leaner appearance.

"It's not so much what you see on the outside as what's inside," an ARMSCOR official said.

Answering questions from journalists, General Earp and Mr G.W. Ward, general manager of Atlas, said it had to be understood they could only reply mostly in general terms and that details of the aircraft's specifications and performance capabilities were obviously classified information.

"But you can take it that we are certainly not retrogressing with the Cheetah," General Earp said.

Due to the compulsory international arms embargo placed on South Africa in 1977 the government, through ARMSCOR, has had to resort to other, mostly internal, means of upgrading its military capability.

The addition of the Cheetah to the SAAF's arsenal follows closely on a number of breakthroughs by ARMSCOR and its subsidiaries in the aviation field. These include the recently unveiled proto-type combat helicopter, the Alpha XH1 — dubbed South Africa's own "Airwolf" after a popular television series — an advanced gas turbine engine, and unmanned remotely piloted reconnaissance aircraft.

General Earp described the Cheetah project as "a midlife programme aimed at increasing the operational life of the Mirage 111 by between 10 to 15 years, during which time further upgrading may become possible."

The Mirage III first rolled off French production lines in 1956 and the SAAF took delivery of its first such aircraft in 1962, with the Mirage III having been in service since 1963.

Besides the limitations of the South African arms embargo, the almost prohibitive R70-odd million price tag on a modern day fighter aircraft made the upgrading of existing equipment very cost-efficient, General Earp said.

For more than two and a half decades the Mirage III had fulfiled its role with distinction, especially in places such as Angola, where it had often been outnumbered by enemy aircraft.

"The upgrading of the Mirage III heralds a new era of self-sufficiency and an increased operational capability for the SAAF.

"The upgrading programme includes new performance levels, the replacement of many structural components and the improvement of the on-board flight systems. About 50 per cent of the existing aircraft is reconstructed and equipped with the latests navigational and weapon systems," he said.

The Mirage III upgrading to the level of the Cheetah formed part of ARMSCOR's policy of planned evolution, which could be divided into three phases.

Firstly, in the early 60s, South Africa had been mostly dependent on and had access to arms purchases from the outside world.

As the boycott pressures mounted, ARMSCOR had moved into the next phase which was characterised by negotiations to obtain manufacturing licences from abroad and the subsequent local manufacture of armaments.

The third phase, in which ARMSCOR now found itself, consisted mainly of two elements.

These were the overall design and manufacture of its own unique armament needs and the upgrading and adaptation of existing weaponry and systems to meet the challenging requirements of modern warfare.

With the arms embargo providing a sharp stimulus, much progress had been made in the design and manufacture of new components and overall updating of equipment.

"We cannot allow ourselves to be dependent on a possibly hostile supplier ... If we cannot get assistance, we can go it alone," General Earp said.

"If we have to, we can do it ... We have done it in the past and here once again is the proof in front of us.

"Every time we do a little more, we learn a little more ... the Atlas Aircraft Corporation has now reached the stage where its only restrictions are time and money."

Botha: Demonstrates Response

MB160800 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0757 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 16, SAPA — International cooperation was important but South Africa would not allow itself to be humiliated and undermined to escape sanctions, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today.

Unveiling the S.A. Air Force's new arms embargo-busting Cheetah jet fighter aircraft at a ceremony in Kempton Park he said the achievement this embodied "demonstrates once agains our response to the imposition of sanctions against us."

"We are a strong and proud nation, with the faith and the ability to ensure our future ... We are not a nation of jellyfish."

The Cheetah, a rebuilt Mirage III, is the culmination of a top-secret ARMSCOR project over the last few years to produce a sophisticated jet fighter comparable to the best in the world and ideally suited to southern African operational conditions.

The success in developing South Africa's own highly sophisticated arms industry since the start of the international arms boycott was increasingly forcing the world to take cognisance of the unique ability which existed in the country and which was still improving.

"This will always be our response to international boycotts and threats against us in every field of life.

"We will fight back with self-respect and determination," Mr Botha said.

Essentially, there were three main challenges facing South Africa today.

The first was the protection of its territorial integrity and the safety of its citizens, while the second was finding peaceful democratic solutions in the constitutional field. "Let me remind Europe that it took them hundreds of years to reach their present stage of economic and constitutional development ... yet some of them demand immediate final results from us."

It appeared that, with a few exceptions, the world was intent to make the Republic's third challenge self-sufficiency through the imposition of sanctions.

"If it is expected of us to forego essential agricultural products, let us ourselves cultivate enough so that we can also export.

"If it is expected of us to forego other essential goods which we cannot manufacture or build, let us obtain it by exploiting the self-interest of others."

Mr Botha said South Africa had never been a war-mongering country or an imperial power, but that it did live in a world were conflict, war, international terrorism and imperialism was raging.

The radical change of warfare since the Second World War and the introduction of nuclear and other terrifying weapons of destruction had restricted the likelihood of a world war between the superpowers, but it had at the same time increased the occurrence of limited and revolutionary warfare.

With the development of modern mass communication, it had also led to an increased occurrence of propaganda and psychological warfare and this was the situation South Africa now found itself in.

"We are caught up in a declared revolutionary war against freedom and democracy.

"Leading the pack of revolutionaries are the S A Communist Party and its allies such as the ANC, PAC [Pan Africanist Congress] and their front organisations which are militarily, psychologically and financially supported by the East bloc countries," Mr Botha said.

The African countries who were shouting at South Africa were "either one-party dictatorships or grovellers before Communist domination, or countries where poor management and large-scale famine prevail."

In recent years, the revolutionary war had been increasingly supported by a carefully devised psychological war which was, wittingly or unwittingly, increasingly being waged against South Africa from the Western world.

"To my mind, the major reason for this lies in the fact that many Western countries are being undermined by influential persons in key positions who are sympathetic towards the Eastern bloc," he said.

In both the military and non-military fields the Republic would do as other countries and put its national interest first.

Good progress was being made in the military field, but in the non-military sphere, the real enemy and its true objectives had firstly to be identified.

"If we fail to do so, we will unwittingly be caught in a trap.

"We have to be mindful at all times not be misled about the nature of the assault waged against us ... we should not allow ourselves to be muddled by naive or calculated pronouncements which allege that the demands of the international community from us are reasonable," Mr Botha said.

After careful analysis, it seemed there was little reasonableness in those demands.

"They are based on false suppositions about our circumstances, and false objectives born from doubtful motives which are concealed under the cover of contrived slogans.

"The war against us is now being increasingly fought away from the military battlefield.

"We realise the importance of international cooperation, but we will not allow ourselves to be humiliated and undermined in order to escape sanctions," Mr Botha said.

"We ourselves will find solutions to our problems ... we are doing it, but the way in which it is done and the time span in which it is done will be determined by ourselves."

General Malan Comments

MB160516 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0025 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 16, SAPA South Africa has embarked on the Cheetah jet fighter project primarly for its own defence and to increase the country's level of preparedness, the minister of defence, General Magnus Malan, said today.

"We do not seek confrontation with anybody," he said in a statement shortly after the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, announced the project to upgrade the S.A. Air Force's [SAAF] aging Mirage IIIa to the level of a sophisticated modern jet fighter said to match the Russian's MiG 23.

The first Cheetah was unveiled at Kempton Park today by the SAAF. "With the launch of the Cheetah aircraft, we are entering a new era of self-sufficiency and an enhanced operational capability for the SAAF ... We have taken a major step for the defence of the country," General Malan said.

The Cheetah was a modern, sophisticated and highly effective trump card in the S.A. Defence Forces arsenal. It was a known fact there had been a continuous build-up of weapons on South Africa's borders in recent years and "it is therefore only logical that we anticipate the threat and prepare ourselves accordingly," he said.

"Let me state categorically: we embarked on the Cheetah project primarily for our own defence and in order to increase our level of preparedness .. We do not seek confrontation with anyone."

The Cheetah was at the forefront of technology and this was underscored by the fact South Africa's armaments industry ranked as one of the most advanced in the world.

The policy of upgrading existing aircraft made good business sense, as had been proven elsewhere in the world.

A modern fighter aircraft cost more than R70 million and the conversion of existing aircraft remained the most cost-effective approach.

General Malan referred to the recently announced development of the Alpha attack helicopter and a locally manufactured gas, turbine engine, saying these once again demonstrated the Republic's ability to establish its own aviation industry.

Radio Notes Return of Ambassador Nickel to U.S.
MB150650 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] The American ambassador to South Africa, Mr Herman Nickel, is expected in Washington this week to join in a government review of policy on South Africa.

Announcing this in Washington, a State Department official, Mr Bernard Kalb, said Mr Nickel would be in the city in midweek. He said he had no information on when or if Mr Nickel, who left South Africa on holiday about 12 days ago, would return to South Africa. Mr Kalb's announcement coincided with reports in the United States that Mr Nickel was to step down, and that his replacement might be a black North Carolina businessman.

Time magazine said this week that the Reagan administration was considering the appointment of 51-year-old Mr Robert Brown as the new ambassador. Mr Brown, who runs a public relations and management consultant firm, would be the first black to head the American embassy in South Africa. According to *Time*, Mr Richard Viets, a career diplomat who has served as ambassador to Tanzania and Jordan, was also under consideration to succeed Mr Nickel.

Former U.S. Diplomat Subject To Extradition
MB150501 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1900 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] A former U.S. diplomat, Mr John Graham, could be extradited to the United States, in terms of a ruling by a Pretoria magistrate. The ruling, on Friday [11 July], came after negotiations between the U.S. Government and the South African Department of Justice. Mr Graham is in detention at present. He has 15 days to appeal against the magistrate's decision.

Charges Against CAPE TIMES Editor Dropped
MB161201 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1159 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Cape Town, July 16, SAPA — The charge under the Internal Security Act against the editor of the *Cape Times*, Mr Tony Heard, for having quoted Mr Oliver Tambo in the newspaper is to be withdrawn and the owner-company, South African Associated Newspapers [SAAN], is to be prosecuted instead.

The deputy attorney-general, Mr F.W. Kahn, SC [Senior Counsel], today informed Mr Heard's legal advisers that "SAAN, being the owner and publisher of the *Cape Times* newspaper, will be prosecuted in terms of Section 56 (1) (P) (II) of Act 74 of 1982 arising out of the publication of an interview with Mr Oliver Tambo in that newspaper on November 4, 1985, and that the charge against Mr A.H. Heard, in his personal capacity, has accordingly been withdrawn."

Mr Heard was to have appeared again in court tomorrow on remand.

Reforms To Group Areas Act Introduced
MB151717 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1715 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Cape Town, July 15, SAPA — The government has quietly introduced a number of reforms in the implementation of the controversial Group Areas Act.

In future, students and scholars will be exempt from the provisions of the law, and this means they can now stay in university hostels and school hostels without a group areas permit.

Employees have also been exempted from the provisions of the law. Because of this exemption, black managers and executives can be freely employed in the "white" urban areas.

People using buildings for professional purposes — such as doctors and lawyers — have now been exempted from the Group Areas Act and will in future be able to open practices without permits.

And the regulations requiring separate entrances and separate toilets for domestic servant quarters have been scrapped.

The new exemptions have been promulgated in the *Government Gazette*.

But a Progressive Federal Party spokesman on constitutional affairs, Mr Nic Olivier, said today that welcome as the amendments were, they did not go nearly far enough.

"It is essential that the entire Group Areas Act is scrapped," Mr Olivier said.

He also said the new regulations had not altered the effect of the Group Areas Act on racially mixed couples, who in terms of the law remain classified according to the race of the black partner.

"From a purely legal point of view, the Group Areas Act still takes care of mixed couples," he said.

Any white man who is married to a black woman or any white whoman who is married to a black man is regarded, for the purposes of the Group Areas Act, as a black person.

"The new regulations are getting rid of some of the stupid things that have been done in terms of the Group Areas Act," he said.

However, the law still made serious inroads into the free market policy because the most important asset most people owned, their homes and property, could not be sold freely.

"It is a fundamental interference with the free market," Mr Olivier said.

"Quite apart from the purely racial aspects, the Group Areas Act is a contradiction of the free enterprise system."

He said the government feared that if the law was scrapped this could lead to a drop in the value of people's most important asset, their home, but providing existing squatting, slum and hygiene provisions were enforced this would not happen.

Sandton Would 'Open Doors'

MB151538 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1523 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 15, SAPA — Sandton's PFP MP, Mr David Dalling, said tonight Sandton was prepared to be a forerunner in the abolition of the Group Areas Act. Mr Dalling said in an address in Sandton tonight the town was willing to open its doors to all people who wished to live there. He urged the state president to use his presidential powers to give Sandton immediate authority to open the town to South Africans of all races, subject only to the normal laws of family occupation Sandton, he pointed out, was the only town in the Republic controlled by the PFP.

TerreBlanche: No Registration as Party for AWB

MB161206 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] The leader of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement, AWB], Mr Eugene TerreBlanche, says the movement will not be registered as a political party before the next general election. The AWB will act as a bridging element for right-wing groups in an election.

At the movement's first press conference in Pretoria, Mr TerreBlanche said that relations between his organization and the Conservative Party were good but that he would rather the leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party [Reformed National Party, HNP], Mr Jaap Marais, replied to questions on the relationship between the AWB and the HNP. Mr TerreBlanche denied allegations that the citizen force of the AWB was training young children to use firearms. The AWB member who made this allegation, Colonel Arthur Cronwright had not been a member of the executive but a branch leader and had been suspended .

TV's 'Network' Discusses Emergency Statistics

MB141455 Johannesburg Television Service
in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Interview with Kobus Neethling and David Venter of the Research Division of the Bureau for Information in Johannesburg by Ruda Landman on the "Network" program — live]

[Text] [Landman] The current state of emergency in South Africa has been in force for 1 month. The Bureau for Information has been responsible for issuing information on the unrest situation since the introduction of the state of emergency. Statistics on the unrest situation are being continuosly supplied by the research division of the Bureau for Information. In the studio are Dr Kobus Neethling and Mr David Venter of the research division. Good evening gentlemen, and welcome to "Network."

Dr Neethling, I want to pose the first question to you: You say there has been a decrease in unrest over the past 3 weeks. How does one measure this?
[Neethling] There are four main areas of unrest which we look at. The first is the number of people injured, the number killed in unrest situations, and the reasons for their deaths and injuries are examined. Then we look at the damage caused and the number of incidents is perhaps the best indication of calm or unrest over a period of time.

[Landman] But can one really classify a variety of incidents under the heading incidents because a bomb explosion in Pretoria is clearly much more serious than a stone thrown in Mamelodi?
[Neethling] Naturally it is. There is a whole series of subsection of incidents that we look at and each one must be examined separately and analyzed, but together with these incidents and other factors which I have just mentioned there is naturally the psychological climate which one cannot measure so easily, which one has to look at over a longer period of time. The emotions of people, what they are striving for, their aspirations, and so on are monitored. It takes longer, it requires in-depth study. It is true that the has been an improvement in the unrest situation over the past 3 weeks. If we look at the incidents during the past 3 weeks, — and I emphasize incidents, because it is the incidents which indicate the extent of the unrest — if we look at these, then we see a dramatic decrease in unrest. If we compare this with the situation during the first 5 months of this year, then we perceive a decrease of approximately 67 percent.

[Landman] Can we not have more detail on those figures. Mr Venter I think you have them in graphic form?
[Venter] Yes, Ruda, it is very interesting. If we look graphically at the number of incidents of the first 4 weeks of the state of emergency, it is clear that there is a significant decrease since the 1st week and this decrease has continued every week since the beginning of the state of emergency.

[Landman] Why was it so high during the 1st week?
[Venter] I think it is very important to emphasize that 16 June fell within that period and naturally a lot of emotion was created around that day. There was a great deal of organization aimed at generating a considerable intensity of violence at that time.

[Landman] These incidents ....
[Neethling, interrupting] Can I just mention that natually one must remember that during the period before the declaration of the state of emergency there was large-scale unrest. One cannot say that now that there is a state of emergency everything stops immediately. It does not work like that.

[Landman] What has happened in the other areas? You mention four areas.

[Neethling] Ruda, I would like to come back for a moment to the incidents. I think it is very important to note that if one just looks at the total figures of incidents one can get an incorrect picture. For example if we look at the first 4 weeks, then 28.5 percent of those incidents were stone-throwing, 17,6 percent of the incidents were arson, 21.8 percent were petrol bomb attacks, but — very interesting — 7.9 percent were robbery. Now, you may ask me, how did robbery get into the unrest category. It is very difficult to differentiate between normal criminal activity on the one hand and unrest on the other. I could also just mention that 5 percent were shooting incidents. So one must not look at the toal number of incidents but one must break it up into components, which comprise the whole.

[Landman] What happens about the lives of people?
[Neethling] If we look at the question of human lives then I think we should first look at question of persons who have been injured as a result of unrest. There has been an appreciable decrease in the number of persons injured, both in the case of black-on-black violence and the security forces.

[Landman] Why has the number of persons injured by security forces increased during the past 3 weeks?
[Neethling] The injuries have definitely not increased. There has been slight increase in the number of deaths. Here I think we must observe very carefully that the security forces are faced with the task in black areas of trying to separate factions which are opposed to each other and unfortunately they must act to prevent greater loss of life and in the process some people are killed.

[Landman] And it is part of the Research Division's duty to account for a person's death.
[Neethling] Ruda, I think so. I want to state very pertinently that we in the Research Division are not insensitive as far as the assimilation of statistics for the state of emergency goes, that behind the statistics there are human lives involved, there is hardship and grief. Therefore we would like to ascertain why people are killed and injured so that in the future this can be prevented.

[Landman] Is there a pattern to the violence or is it simply that the whole country is caught up in an unrest situation?
[Neethling] First we must go back to the decrease in incidents which is dramatic, incidents in the past 3 weeks, and this shows a countrywide pattern of decline. If one has to break this down and apply it to the various areas then I think there are three or four areas which are indicated as areas where more unrest occurs than in others. I could just mention that there are three or four areas where there is a concentration of incidents. Soweto, for example, had 15.1 percent of incidents during the past 3 weeks, 12.7 percent were on the East Rand; 19 percent in the Eastern Cape, and 7.3 percent in KwaNdebele.

[Landman] Are there large parts of the country where nothing is happening?
[Neethling] Very definitely. If one looks at the statistics then one must says very frankly that the greatest part of the country is experiencing relative calm and that there are certain concentration points of unrest.

[Landman] If those concentration points include Soweto and the East Rand — 43 percent of the country's whites live on the Rand — can one really say that a large part of the country is not in an unrest area? Geographically, yes, but can you say that of the population?
[Neethling] We always say that one must never take the perspective out of context and when we say there is a concentration area such as Soweto, for example, then people must not see it as a severely dramatic unrest situation. That is not so. I said there is a great decrease in the number of unrest incidents and those relatively few incidents at the moment are now scattered and of those few certain areas lead. One must see it in that context. If one looks at these areas I have mentioned then one notices a significant decrease over the past 4 weeks, and we look forward with confidence to the situation there stabilizing shortly.

[Landman] You have just said that your work is aimed at making the future better and easier. Can you predict, with the information at your disposal, what is going to happen in the future, Mr Neethling?
[Neethling] This is a very difficult question. I think this is a question that cannot be answered. When we look at a period of 3 weeks then we see it as 3 weeks. We cannot use it as a forecast machanism for the next year or 2. We can say at this stage thst is calm and express the hope that the calmness will continue, not just the outer calmness but the inner calmness as well. There are days ahead which, like 16 June, will cause an increase in violence. It is realistic to look at it that way, but one should look at a longer period before making predictions.

[Landman] What do you think will happen when the state of emergency is lifted?
[Neethling] Before we come to that question I could just mention this important fact and that is the attacks on the security forces have also decreased dramatically during the 4-week period. It appears that we are concerned with restoring law and order in this sense that people once more have developed respect for law and order.

[Landman] Is there any scientific foundation for that explanation or it is simply how you see the matter?
[Neethling] That is how we see the matter at this stage from an indication of attacks on the security forces. The projection regarding the future is naturally very difficult but if one looks at the tendency during the past 4 weeks and make a prediction of the future then I believe that we can look forward to law and order returning and the primary aim of the state of emergency, namely to create a situation in which meaningful reform to take place, can be achieved.

[Landman] Even after the state of emergency has been lifted?
[Neethling] That is exactly what I just said. I think one must be sure at that stage that if the state of emergency is lifted the situation, thereafter will be normal. If one does not have that assurance, then the state of emergency should not be lifted. It is there to recreate order and there must be certainty that once it is lifted, that calm which we now experience will continue. I think that assurance is important.

[Landman] If there is still so little certainty at this stage, do you think the state of emergency was worth the trouble in the light of the economic threats from abroad and the internal resistance?

[Neethling] Let me say little certainty are not words we used, but little certainty because we cannot forcast the future. The state of emergency was worth the trouble if one looks at the escalating unrest before its declaration, if we look at what was happening right across the country, and now the decrease in unrest, then one can say that it has had very positive results,

[Landman] Mr Venter, a last word from you.
[Venter] I would like to agree with Dr Neethling. I am totally convinced that if we look at the forces and powers which were at work within society before the state of emergency and the results thereof, the state of emergency was absolutely unavoidable and that the emergency at this stage has contributed positively to the restoration of stability.

[Landman] Thank you for joining us tonight. Thank you for your time and good night.

969 Deaths Reported in 1986

MB152040 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2023 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Cape Town, July 15 SAPA — Ninety more people died in unrest-related incidents in the first six months of 1986 than died in the whole of 1985, the Repression Monitoring Group (RMG) said in its latest newsletter.

The RMG said 879 people died last year, an average of 246 deaths a day, [as received] whereas between January and June 1986, 969 people died, a daily average of 537 deaths [as received]. Comparing the first month of the 1985 state of emergency to the first month of this year's emergency, the RMG said 2131 people were detained last year, while an estimated 3500 people had been detained this year.

An average of 69 people a day were detained last year, while this year the estimated average figure is 113. This represents a 61 per cent increase over last year, the Cape Town based group said.

There were no bomb blasts in the first month of last year's emergency, whereas this year 14 bombs have exploded, killing three people and injuring 123. In 1985, no deportations took place in the first month of the emergency, whereas this year, nine people have already been ordered to leave the country.

Eglin Returns From European Tour; Expects Sanctions

MB141848 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1847 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Cape Town, July 14, SAPA — European leaders are no longer prepared to stand idly by while the South African Government steps up repression and refuses to abandon apartheid, according to the leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Colin Eglin.

"The result is that a tidal wave of sanctions are building up that will be hitting South Africa soon," Mr Eglin said today after returning from a two-week tour of three European nations.

During his visit to West Germany, Sweden and Finland he held discussion with foreign ministers, MP's, senior government officials, academics and journalists.

Even those European leaders who were basically sympathetic to the complex problems facing South Africa were no longer impressed with the argument that the government needed more time to introduce meaningful reofrms, he said.

"Time and again I was confronted with the argument that after 38 years of National Party rule not a single black person had been granted the vote and people in South Africa still lived under apartheid.

Pressure to "do something" about South Africa — particularly the need to impose sanctions — was rapidly building up.

The advocates of sanctions had gained the "high moral ground" throughout the continent and the argument that "unless you are tough on sanctions you are soft on apartheid" was rapidly gaining momentum.

"The sanctions issue was brought to a crisis point by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha's Rubicon speech last August that switched what was a marginal hope for real reform into a complete despair." "Sanctions, in the European view, flow from despair at the South African Government's apparent commitment to wasting opportunities and increasing the prospects for violence," Mr Eglin said.

Despite censorship by the Bureau for Information under the state of emergency, South Africa remained a "front burner issue" on all major media and was rapidly turning into an important doemstic political issue.

Recent issues that had placed South Africa in a negative light and increased the momentum for sanctions included:

— The "cynical" way in which Mr P.W. Botha used the President's Council to force security legislation into law after the measure were rejected by two of the three houses of Parliament;
— The collapse of the EPG [Eminent Persons Group] mission that signalled that the South African Government was not amenable to dialogue and that other methods had to be found to bring about change in South Africa;
— The imposition of the state of emergency, press censorship and the clampdown on the government's opponents had "reinforced the worst perceptions Europe had held about South Africa";
— The recent call by the foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, for the world to impose sanctions sooner rather than later had "pulled the rug out from under those fighting against sanctions overseas."

Buthelezi Criticizes SACC, SACBC in Prayer Speech

MB140531 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1202 GMT
13 July 86

[Text] Ulundi, July 13, SAPA — Church bodies which took sides on political issues without consulting the people were responsible for much blood that was now being shed in South Africa, Chief

Mangosuthu Buthelezi said today. Speaking at the annual KwaZulu National Day of Prayer in Ulundi, Chief Buthelezi questioned whether church bodies were , by not consulting the people, acting any differently from "various regimes" which had ruled blacks by claiming to know what was best for them.

The KwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha president made specific reference to actions by the SACC [South African Council of Churches] and the Southern African Catholic Bishop's Conference [SACBC].

He said when the SACBC sought black opinion on the issue of sanctions and disinvestment it had consulted the ANC, the UDF, COSATU, CUSA [Council of Unions of South Africa] and AZAPO [Azanian People's Organisation] and had left out Inkatha . He said this was because, "parroting our political opponents view," they did not consider Inkatha a genuine liberation movement.

Chief Buthelezi said the Catholic bishops had made themselves a laughing stock by deciding to support economic pressures against South Africa as long as these did not damage the economy. "You can't give a child epson salts and expect its tummy not to run," he said. They had shown a callousness which could not be reconciled with men of God who should be the personification of compassion.

Chief Buthelezi said that the day of prayer was raising the questions of whether ministers — religious and political — who served God's people were their masters or their servants and whether Christ would have acted in this way.

"Would he have advocated anything which would cause poor people to suffer more poverty and starving people to suffer even more starvation? What did Jesus Christ do when people were hungry or sick or suffering in any way? Did he advocate more suffering or did he relieve their hunger and cure their ailments? Do we by any of our actions either as the church, that is as God's people, or as an administration — as minister, members of the legislative assembly or as civil servants — cause more suffering, illness or starvation among the people we serve?" he said.

Chief Buthelezi said the blossoming of South Africa into a peaceful land depended on whether "we do respect the dignity of the people we are serving." He called for prayers for the black leadership in Inkatha, the ANC, UDF, PAC [Pan Africanist Congress], AZAPO, UWUSA [United Workers Union of South Africa], COSATU, CUSA, TUCSA [Trade Union of South Africa] and other political and trade union organisation; for the state president, MPs and the chairman and members of the President's Council and for the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference and the SA Council of Churches.

Transkei's Anglican Clerics' Tutu Ties 'Investigated'

MB141554 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1553 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Umtata, July 14, SAPA — Anglican Church leaders in Transkei are to be investigated to determine whether they follow the ideas of economic sanctions against South Africa advocated by Bishop Desmond Tutu, the archbishop elect of Cape Town.

The Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, made this statement at a weekend function when he thanked the white community of Maclear for a donation to the MT Fletcher black school. Chief Matanzima said he was surprised to discover that ministers of religion also preach wayward things, citing Bishop Tutu as an example. Chief Matanzima said Bishop Tutu was "trotting the globe preaching disinvestment," knowing very well his fellow black men would suffer most. Chief Matanzima said Bishop Tutu must first refuse sums of money he received from overseas countries before preaching disinvestment that would not change his own living style. Chief Matanzima went on to say that prophets of doom who believed in the disinvestment campaign were not interested in the plight of black people living in South Africa.

Louis Nel Decries Lack of 'Positive' Reporting

MB141353 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1350 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 14, SAPA — The deputy minister of information, Mr Louis Nel, said today it was up to the foreign media to "prove their balance and objectivity" in reporting on South Africa. In a press release issued by the Bureau for Information in Pretoria, Mr Nel said: (text)

"On July 2 I challenged the Foreign Correspondents Association [FCA], representing the foreign media in South Africa, to submit to me electronic and written reports on positive reform issues in South Africa which were either broadcast or published abroad on July 1 or 2 ...July 1 being an important date on the South African reform calendar.
"To date, I have received no such reports.
"Since this challenge has not been up by the ECA, I have to conclude that either no such reporting was done or that the FCA preferred to ignore the challenge — which amounts to defeat by default.
"Whatever the case may be, let it not be said that I did not give the foreign media the opportunity to prove me wrong when I accused some of them of misrepresenting South Africa through selective reporting.
"The onus now rests with the foreign media to prove their balance and objectivity.
"I want to reiterate that the ethics of journalism require of journalists to report objectively on the whole spectrum of the South African scene. If a media representative only covers negative aspects and prefers to ignore the positive developments, he is violating the ethics of his profession."

FCA Denies Approval Needed

MB141602 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1600 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 14, SAPA — The Foreign Correspondents Association saw "no need" to submit reports about South Africa to the Bureau for Information, the chairman of the association, Mr Andrew Torchia, said today. Quoting from a telex message sent today to Mr Louis Nel, deputy minister for

inforamtion, Mr Torchia said: "as is well known, the Bureau for Information monitors closely the reports of foreign correspondents in South Africa.

"Thus you must already be aware of the many objective reports on legislated reform and social change that we have made, both in this month and in the months before.

"We see no need to submit these reports, which are routinely available to the public and to the bureau in the normal way," Mr Torchia said.

ANC's Mompati Attacks U.S., UK as 'Die-Hard Racists'
MB140648 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Member of the ANC of South Africa National Executive Mrs Ruth Mompati has said the United States, Britain, and other European countries opposed to economic sanctions against South Africa are die-hard racists (?disinterested) in assisting solution to the South African problem. She said the willingness of the nations to continue investment in South Africa was proof that they did not have the interests of the oppressed black majority at heart.

Speaking on Television Zambia's Sunday Interview last night Mrs Mompati said this unholy alliance existed because of the selfishness by countries concerned to live comfortably at the expense of blacks in South Africa. She said if Prime Minister Thatcher and her allies wanted to prove that they despised apartheid the time to do so was now and through the application of mandatory sanctions.

Mrs Mompati said as long as complete economic sanctions were not imposed on South Africa, the violence, which was initially imposed on the blacks by the Pretoria regime, would continue.

Commentary Ponders Fate of 'Unraveling' Commonwealth
MB160533 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Station commentary: "The Commonwealth"]

[Text] The Australian foreign minister has expressed the fear that the commonwealth could unravel as a result of the present row over sanctions against South Africa. What is most striking about the affair, however, is its evidence of the extent to which the commonwealth has already unravelled - the degree to which the various groupings within it have drifted apart over the years.

There is fine irony in the dilemma of the Commonwealth Games federation after expelling Zola Budd and Annette Cowley from the Edinburgh games. Having sacrificed principle for expediency, in the hope of papering over the cracks of political confrontation precipitated by the African member-governments, it finds that the real issue is now more blatantly exposed than it was before. With the blackmail of a boycott threat once successfully applied, the governments concerned now say openly that what they really want is to force the British Government to apply sanctions against South Africa.

The expulsion maneuver failed humiliatingly. The [*Daily*] *Telegraph*, one of the many British newspapers which reacted with outrage, described it as a victory for self-interest over principle. In fact, though, the only victors were the political blackmailers. This was implicitly recognised by the times, which commented that the misplaced political action by the federation's kangaroo court has cleared the ground for real politicians to enter the field.

But the fiasco has also uncovered a deeper rift. It has demonstrated the readiness of some Commonwealth members to use the ties of the organisation as a means of applying punitive pressure on others in order to force a change in national policies And in doing so it was shown just how slender those ties binding members of the club have become. The ease with which some threaten withdrawal and contemplate the organisation's demise is symptomatic of an attachment to new alliances that has grown over the years.

There was never much more than sentiment and, initially, economic and cultural affiliations to cement the Commonwealth bond. The 1926 Imperial Conference described the dominions as autonomous communities, in no way subordinate one to another in aspect of their domestic or foreign affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the crown.

In the post-colonial era even the concept of allegiance to the crown disappeared, and today two-thirds of the Commonwealth membership consists of republics or countries with their own monarchies. More important, there have been fundamental shifts in economic and strategic interests, which have been expressed in new multilateral relationships. Among the original group Canada, for example, has drifted almost entirely into the American economic orbit.

Britain has so far greater identity of intersts with other members of the European Community than it has with most Commonwealth members. The African group has tried to form a new world force through the Organisation of African Unity and identified itself with the Non-aligned Movements' economic confrontation with the developed world.

These ties, and others based on similar considerations of self-interest, are bound to be stronger than the largely sentimental attachments of the Commonwealth. There can be little doubt that if the Commonwealth is to survive it will have to remain a club. Its members will have to be willing to abstain from trying to promote their diverse political interests through it. On present evidence, however, at least some of those members seem to be quite happy to see unravelling continue.

193 Community Councils Become Town Councils

MB111506 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 11 86 July

[Text] According to a notice in the *Government Gazette*, a total of 193 community councils countrywide have been changed to town councils. The change is in accordance with the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning's program under which second and third tier government is being stremlined to include all population groups in the country. The community councils which have been changed fell under the jurisdiction of development boards until 30 June of this year, on which date the development boards were abolished. The new town councils will fall under the control and management of the administrator and executive committee of each province.

Difficulties Over New ID's Cause 'Shake Up'

MB141912 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1911 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Cape Town, July 14, SAPA — Black applicants for new uniform ID documents will no longer have difficulty at regional offices, a spokesman for the Department of Home Affairs said today. This follows a major bureaucratic shake-up in response to wide-scale complaints of delays in the issuing of ID documents to blacks in Cape Town since May 1 this year when the hated "dompas" (reference book) was scrapped.

Mr C. Theron, a departmental spokesman, said that some 50000 new ID documents were ready to be handed to black applicants at various centres in the country. "Another three million ID documents have been prepared and are awaiting applications from the persons concerned. Personal details of another 2.5 million pelsons have been printed by computer and is in the process of being bound in bookform," he said.

Completed ID's are now being posted on a daily basis to the 83 regional and district offices of the department which was not the case prior to the inquiry of a Cape Town newspaper, Mr Theron confirmed. The inquiry also follows a report in a daily newspaper last week which pointed out that blacks were still being issued the "dompas" while the paper complained about the unsatisfactory bureaucratic process this involved.[passage omitted]

Anti-Conscription Activist Ordered Deported

MB140519 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1900 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] East London, July 13, SAPA — A member of the Port Elizabeth branch of the End Consription Campaign (ECC) Mr Dominique Souchon, 27, has been served with a deportation order by the Department of Home Affairs. Born in Vietnam, Mr Souchon has lived in South Africa for 25 years and is a graduate of the University of Port Elizabeth.

He is being held in police custody in Port Elizabeth pending the implementation of the deportation order, the South African Police liaison offiver for the Eastern Cape, Major Eddie Everson, confirmed at the weekend. Maj Everson would not say where Mr Souchon, who hold a Mauritian passort, would be deported to.

Mr Souchon's mother, Mrs Marie Claude Souchon, who lives in East London, with her family, said the news of her son's deportation had come as a shock to her and the rest of the family. She said she had visited her son in Port Elizabeth yesterday and he was in good health.

Colored MP To Apply For Golf Membership in Cape

MB130520 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1351 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Cape Town, July 12, SAPA — A coloured Cape Town MP is to confront the management of the Bredasdorp Golf Club with an application for membership after coloured golfers were barred and forced to travel up to 200km for a game. Labour Party MP, Mr Neville Padiachy, said this week he would fill in his application papers and post them "as soon as possible."

Two coloured golfers, teacher Mr Vernon Prins and school principal Mr Hubert Daniels, recently had their applications turned down by the Bredasdorp Golf Club in spite of the removal of a "whites only" clause in its constitution. Another teacher, Mr Manuel Stevens, said he had also tried to apply for membership but he could not find one of the current white members prepared to nominate him. They are among the seven coloured golfers of Bredasdorp who had planned to join the local club.

As a concession, they have been told that if they join another club registered with the South African Golf Union they will be allowed to play at Bredasdorp as "visitors."

"But why must I belong to a Cape Town Club when I can walk to this club?" asked Mr Prins. "I don't want to be a visitor. I have stayed here four years and whites who have been here only six months get their applications accepted." He said he knew of two whites who applied at the same time as he did whose applications were approved.

The club dropped its "whites only" clause under pressure from golfing authorities and politicians, orchestrated by the Labour Party MP, Mr Padiachy, it is claimed. Mr Padiachy said Mr Daniel's applicaiton had been proposed by the mayor of Bredasdorp, Mr Jimmy Gagiano. Mr Pieter Luttig, secretary of the Bredasdorp golf Club, said it was the club's democratic right to refuse membership to anyone.

The club's stance has divided the whites of the town. Most interviewed this week said the coloured community was already such a part of life in Bredasdorp that it seemed ridiculous to keep coloured people out of the golf club.

State Radio: Law, Order 'Overriding' Priority

MB140557 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 14 Jul 86

[SABC commentary: "Law and Order: The Immediate Priority"]

[Text] Few would dispute that putting an end to organised political violence — restoring law and order — is the most compelling task with which South Africa is now faced.

It was in response to that overwhelming demand that the state of emergency was delcared. That very drastic step reflected (what some evidently still do not quite grasp) that for the moment action to ensure law and order has the highest priority in the country, overriding all else. This is not being kept in focus, in some of the arguments now being heard in connection with the detention of members of trade unions.

In a statement before the weekend a group of employers and a trade union federation jointly deplored the emergency measures. They complained that union and employer freedom and rights had been curtailed. Another union group is threatening to take action because its demands for the release of members has not been met.

It should be pointed out, first, that a ministerial assurance has been given that not one person has been detained because of involvement with a trade union and the normal purposes of a union. All detentions have been concerned with activities for which the state of emergency — with its purpose of restoring law and order — was introduced.

That a detainee may be a trade unionist is no more a direct cause of his situation than any other occupation would be, although presumably the intense politicisation of unions in recent times might account for the proportion of detainees from that field.

In fact, though, according to available figures barely ten per cent of detainees are active in trade unions.

In no business sector has that assurance — that detentions are not aimed against union activities as such — been challenged. Nor have even the most politically activist union groups tried to make an issue of it.

The dispute is a much more straightforward one. It is about whether the imperatives that gave rise to the state of emergency should be subordinated to the need for a smoothly functioning employer-union relationship.

Undoubtedly the emergency measures have inhibited the normal workings of that relationship. They have also created inconvenience in other sectors, and severe curbs in some areas.

It is normal in political life that a variety of important goals are pursued simultaneously and that the inevitable conflicts are resolved through compromises. When different goals all enjoy more or less the same level of priority it is often necessary to sacrifice something in one area in order to achieve something else in another, so that advances may be made on all fronts. But these are not normal times.

The one overriding priority in South Africa today is the restoration of law and order.

The terrorising of ordinary citizens in the black areas has gone too far, for too long, to keep up the pretence that the unrest is no more than unruly political behaviour. It is a direct assault on peaceful, constitutional reform, and the time has come to put an end to it. Until then, there can be not question of subordinating this priority to any other goal.

Industrialist Relly Discusses Unions, Sanctions

MB111504 London BBC World Service in English 1309 GMT 11 Jul 86

[From the "24 Hours" program presented by Hugh Pricey-Jones]

[Text] [Pricey-Jones] In South Africa there were reports today of further violence serving as a backdrop for a gloomy picture of the South African economy. In his annual report to shareholders, Mr Gavin Relly, chairman of the giant Anglo-American Corporation, warned of crisis ahead and urged President P.W. Botha to waste no more time before negotiating with black leaders.

I put it then to Mr Relly, whom I rang in Johannesburg a few hours ago, that the time factor seems to be the crucial difference between the businessmen and the authorities with Mr Botha acting as though he has plenty of time left.

[Begin Recording] [Relly] That may derive from their own view of the state of emergency and the circumstances which resulted in its imposition but I think that the important (?trick) to this is to have a laid out program which will embrace the elimination of the remaining elements of apartheid and which will move up into a process of negotiation on a peaceful basis. I think it's got to be a comprehensive exercise and I think the South Africans in particular would now and would in the future like to see a bit more clearly where they are going.

[Pricey-Jones] In circumstances like these, though, it's usual that a third party has to come along and knock the heads of the disputants together, but can the business community knock the government and the ANC's heads together?
[Relly] Well, I don't think in a formal sense, no, but I mean the business community would ... [changes thought] certainly stands in a position where it may able to facilitate interaction.

[Pricey-Jones] Now these black trade unions of course take a more radical view. They're going to start a series of work stoppages and protest actions. Will you be encouraging them oo do so or at least quietly hoping that they have some effect?
[Relly] No, I... [changes thought] what we are doing is saying that we want people released or charged and we have our own industrial society to lobk after. Trade unionism is an extremely important part of it, despite the (?froth) on the top, as it may appear to outsiders, I think some really sterling work has been done and drawing management and the trade unions [words indistinct] the emergence in many ways into a favorable sort of credible bargaining process, so we want those trade union leaders, unless they're guilty of some ghastly felony, we want them charged or released.

[Pricey-Jones] Now the international community, in exasperation, seems to be boiling up to imposing sanctions on South Africa. Obviously that would hurt you in particular so what you like the international community to do?

[Relly] I would like it to take a longer view of the reform process than they are doing, a more realistic view of South Africa's problems which really come down in the last resort, you know, that like the rest of Africa you can't have reform unless you have economic growth and that's certainly true of us. We have a declining economy at the moment for various reasons and what South Africa and southern Africa need in general is really the support of the international community. I mean, sanctions are purely destructive and they will certainly ensure, if they are successful, that we don't have reform at all but more probably we will have revolution.

[Pricey-Jones But what could you do to display to the international community that you can deal with the problem in South Africa.)? [There must be something you can do to get] the government to change its mind now.
[Relly] I don't think there is, in a direct sense. I think the government is getting its act together and it remains the Government of South Africa, with its obligations to keep law and order, and it remains the body which really must give a lead toward a process of forming a new society and creating the bones to hang the flesh on and so I think they are aware of this. I think that the problems may simply be those of any government which has been in power a long time. It will naturally move slower than those who haven't been in power would like it to.

[Pricey-Jones] Does the business community wish now that it had started much earlier to put pressure on the South African Government to negotiate with the black community?
[Relly] Well, I think if you look at it, you'll find that a great deal of pressure was exerted for along time which probably shows how ineffective it is, but of course you can always look back and we should have done things otherwise. But it's not good in South Africa, sort of going along with your head over your shoulder. I think we have got to keep our eyes pretty firmly on the future. [end recording]

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

Dangers of Self-Censorship

Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 12 July writes in its page 10 editorial that two types of censorship cause problems for people who publish opinions. "One is an outright blackout which prohibits unauthorised reports of unrest and prohibits reporters and photographers from approaching the scene of action. The other is self-censorship, induced by unambiguous threats of severe punishment for committing vaguely defined offenses." Although self-censorship is marginally preferable to official censorship, it has its own dangers. "An over-cautious editor hoping to stay within the law whose boundaries are only vaguely defined may narrow the parameters." A meeting has been held to discuss the problems, and an Anti-Censorship Committee formed, but it is not clear to what effect. "The subversion hurdle remains.

Nobody is entirely sure what constitutes subversion, which could be some officials subjective interpretation of intent. Until the issue is resolved by a return to normal law, self-censorship will continue to be an effective form of suppressing dissent."

Mistakes Bar Owners From Homes

In his "Undercurrent Affairs" column on the same page, Rex Gibson points out that in a recent order in the Western Cape designed to keep people out of schools without permission, the government left out the word "school" in the English edition, leaving it unspecified which buildings could not be entered without permission. Thus, technically people could not enter their own homes without an official order. Presumably an amending order will be issued, just as one removing labor unions from restrictions on meetings was issued last week. "I suppose thats what happens when you're not used to running the country and have to make up laws as you go along."

Danger of Howe Visit

David Brauns "Political Commentary" on the same page examines the planned visit of British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe, which Howe claims is not to threaten South Africa. Senior cabinet ministers, however, have taken a jaundiced view of the trip. They believe "the British are merely trying to pander to their own electorate and that the mission will be as superficial and deceitful as they now view the flopped Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group (EPG) attempt to promote dialogue." For one, saying he brings no big stick rings hollow when the EEC has already decided to slap on sanctions within 3 months unless certain demands are met. His remarks that he is coming to end apartheid has also rankled, although Foreign Minister Pik Botha has suggested it is good he is coming so that he can be informed of the actual situation, which probably means P.W Botha "is going to be waving his finger again." The real problem is getting the two sides, the government and the ANC, to talk to each other. "Many cabinet ministers believe that if Mandela can be freed some progress will be made towards negotiations. Their problem is that unless Mandela genuinely renounces violence the Government would have too much to lose if it was obliged to arrest him and put him on trial again." Howe might make some progress on this issue but he would "have to use his big stick a lot more judiciously, and with all the parties concerned. Pretoria would want Sir Geoffrey to offer some sort of European undertaking that it would oppose any violence that accompanied Mandela's release." It tried to get Western support if there had to be a crackdown once before but the reaction was negative. "No one would be prepared to side with a South African crackdown."

COSATU Leaders Interviewed

"The Federated Chamber of Industries (FCI) yesterday made a last-minute approach to the Congress of South Africa Trade Unions (COSATU) in a bid to stave off Monday's proposed day of action by workers," Phillip van Niekerk reports on page 1 of Johannesburg *The Weekly Mail* in English 11-17 July. It was revealed that the FCI had made a last-ditch approach to COSATU. In a exclusive interview, three COSATU leaders "were scathing about the response of employers to the Emergency and to COSATUS demands." A COSATU statement said that workers were angry at the crackdown on unionists during the emergency and the union "could not hold them back any longer." "COSATU is one of the chief targets of the present crackdown. Scores of our leaders are detained or in hiding, many offices are closed and our statements have been censored. The

industrial relations system which workers have painstakingly established over the years has been rendered almost unworkable." The COSATU position is more vocal than the positions of the Council of Unions of South Africa and the Azanian Confederation of Trade Unions, "who have proposed that employers and unions form a united front against the government." COSATU said that behind the scenes lobbying was not enough. "Workers are now saying they will be involved in effective action. If there is no response from the state by Monday, we will have to consider what further action to take." COSATU feels it is "high time that employers took an unequivocal stand on conflict in South Africa." "Employers pay for the unkeep of the state while pretending to support our demands. We know very well that the state is there to protect private property and that employers could force the state to change if they wanted to."

Detainees Hunger Strike

"Thirty-two state of emergency detainees in Modderbee Prison on the East Rand are on hunger strike and are refusing to eat until a list of demands have been met," *The Weekly Mail* reports on page 1. According to a letter received by the paper, "the hunger strike has been in progress since July 7." The men, who all shared a cell, said their conditions of imprisonment were "appalling and extremely disgusting." In the letter, they said the reasons they had begun the strike was that "we protest and demand that the State of Emergency should be lifted and all detainees be released." They also made the following demands: "visits to detainees, permission to go to the tuck-shop [snack shop]; exercise time; medical attention and hospital appointments; access to clothes and toiletries; food quality; student permission."

Detainees Restricted After Release

In an article on page 3, Simon Pamphilon writes that "the government has resorted to a novel device it introduced during last years State of Emergency — releasing detainees under conditions very similar to those of a banning order." South African Council of Churches official Wolfram Kistner was released last week but under the terms of his release, he may not "absent himself from the magisterial district of Johannesburg; enter the premises of any educational institution; contribute in any way to any publication; conduct any interview with any journalist of any newspaper or magazine or any member of any radio or television network; take part in the activities of any organization for the purposes of regulation relations between themselves or their employees; attend any gathering at which any principle or policy, or action or contemplated action by the government is attacked, criticised or discussed." The only difference between this and a banning order is that he may be quoted. However, this is irrelevant as he cannot talk to reporters.

Number of Detainees Rising

Jo-Anne Bekker reports on page 4 that the number of detainees is continuing to rise. One group estimated the total to be 2,110. However "indications are that the actual number could be as high as 6,000. *Weekly Mail* this week received a letter signed by 32 detainees in a single cell in Johannesburg Prison, but the monitoring group knew of only 10 of this number. If the proportion of known and unknown detainees in this cell can be generalised this could indicate that the known detainees form as little as one third of the total." Five people associated with the paper have been detained.

ANC and Private Property

Barry Streek reports from Cape Town on page 5 that the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (NAFCOC) was "enormously intrigued" to find that the ANC "looked to NAFCOC to save the country economically in a post-apartheid South Africa." According to NAFCOC president Dr Sam Motsuenyane, "the ANC had agreed that private ownership of property was to be allowed at all levels and the spirit of entrepreneurship encouraged." He said this at a meeting to report the results of his recent trip to Lusaka to talk with the ANC. He said the ANC believed in an mixed economy, which was the case at present in South Africa where some things are owned by the government and some by individuals. The ANC was opposed to the existing capitalist system because of its nature. "They wanted nothing to do with racial capitalism — what is sometimes called monopoly capitalism. Mr Tambo actually said to me there is no way the ANC can impose a foreign system on South Africa. We have to evolve a system from within the country." The ANC applauded NAFCOC for its "pioneering role in the development of black business ventures in South Africa. Black business was perceived as having a definite role in the liberation struggle of the black people for the very reason that its development up to now has been subject to the very constraints which handicap the black community generally." The two organizations discussed such things as "the elimination of racialism in the economy, land distribution, privatisation of services, examination of the freehold land ownership system, full participation in the economy by all racial groups in the country with as little government interference as possible, freedom from arbitrary detentions, the elimination of discrimination in employment, the ending of residential apartheid, the restoration of basic freedoms to all citizens, movement away from economic dualism by a careful study of income inequalities and contracts." They agreed on need for a fairer distribution of land and wealth.

Windhoek SUIDWESTERN on Property

Windhoek *Die Suidwestern* in Afrikaans of 4 July says in an editorial on page 4 that 22 years after the introduction the Civil Rights Act in America there are still complaints that blacks are not getting their fair share. African states where division of property took place were rudely awakened because that did not bring relief for the masses, and they now try to place the blame elsewhere. "Apparently those members of our interim government who are looking with longing eyes and greedy hands at the possessions of others have not gained any wisdom by hindsight into the problem." "The National Party of South-West Africa stands by its view on property rights, own education, own identity, free choice, etc, as the just dispensation for every group. In that way discrimination on the grounds of race or color is eliminated. We believe in a national strategy which makes provision for better education and training, possibly more professionally orientated. That means greater productivity and improved manpower. That is the key to success for a better dispensation and a good recipe for all groups."

REPUBLIKEIN on Greens Party Visit

Windhoek *Die Republikein* in Afrikaans of 8 July editorializes on page 4 that the visit to the territory by two members of the

West German Greens Party served no purpose whatsoever. "Their facts were hopeless, their deductions distorted, and in addition they possess no basic impartiality. No person who wants to acquaint himself of the facts will visit only representatives of one political section in a country." The two visitors leave the territory more ignorant than when they arrived. "That is their concern. What is our concern is that blockheads like these can climb up on a stage somewhere in the world and declare: We were there; we know exactly what is happening. And they will be believed. No matter how strongly we may feel about an open society, press freedom, political freedom, open-heartedness, and the like, one wonders if the line should not be drawn somewhere. Has not the time come when we become more particular about whom we allow to come and stick their noses into out affairs?"

Sanctions Could Aid Neighbors

"Mandatory economic sanctions by Western powers against South Africa can have economic implications for its neighbors — which need not necessarily have negative aspects," begins an editorial on page 4 of the Windhoek *Die Republikein* in Afrikaans on 3 July. "Unusual interest, therefore, can be expected from countries like Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana and Swaziland in indications given by the American secretary of state, George Shultz, that a comprehensive study is being made on how South Africa's neighbors can be assisted financially because of their economic dependence on the industrial giant of the south." It could mean money from heaven for these countries. "This would not be the first time South Africa's neighbors have made money out of politics. The first example of this was inflated figures of so-called refugees from South Africa and South-West Africa/Namibia in order to compensate for empty coffers. Thus refugees have become an industry like tourism, mining, etc," After citing other examples along similar lines, the editorial says these countries are now examining possible economic advantages that would accrue to them from sanctions against South Africa. Zimbabwe and Zambia are prime candidates who when Mrs Margaret Thatcher saw through their strategy, warned them against approaching her for help when they cut their throats. "The truth of the matter is that Zambia is facing the total collapse of its economy. According to observers, the situation has never been worse since independence in 1964." "We believe the American committee which has to inform the secretary of state on the effects of economic sanctions against South Africa should take this fully into account."

'Doctrine of Futile Gesture'

Commenting on British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe's visit to Lusaka and Harare a page 22 editorial in the Johannesburg *Sunday Times* in English on 14 July says that one theme dominated: "Anything less than the immediate imposition of economic sanctions against South Africa by Britain, the Commonwealth and Europe would prove beyond doubt what Africa had always suspected: deep down when push came to shove, Western states were all close supporters of the beastly racists down south." However, if the leaders of Zambia and Zimbabwe believe that sanctions would send the "white supremacists toppling" they should go ahead on their own, but since they rely so totally on the Republic a ban on trade and transport links without concomitant aid from the West "would sink their economies." Howe's trip so far has demonstrated "perfectly what the whole sanctions issue has degenerated into: what this week's *Spectator* magazine calls the doctrine of futile gesture." Sanctions will make a lot of people "feel better" but their "effects will scarely be terminal while the world is insufficiently united to impose them." Referring to Winnie Mandela being quoted as saying that "all Mrs Thatcher is interested in is the protection of British jobs and the maintenance of the British economy", the editorial says "it is a pity that Mrs Mandela refuses to meet Sir Geoffrey. Otherwise he could point out to her that this is exactly what Mrs Thatcher, like the leaders of other democracies, was elected to do."

KwaNatal Bill of Rights on 'High Ground'

"More than a quarter of a century after the Winds of Change first blew through the continent, Africa, north and south, remains a depressing vista of shattered economies, capricious government and defiled constitutions," says a second editorial on the same page. "It is thus tempting to be cynical about the Bill of Rights thrashed out the KwaNatal Indaba over the last few months. That would be unwise and unfair," since it is a "set of founding principles crafted by powerful constituency groups in a small corner of the country but supported, it appears, far more widely. Crucially, it is backed by the muscle and commitment of all parties to ensure it works. In a swamp of stalled constitutional reform, the KwaNatal Bill of Rights emerges as important high ground."

'Competition in Brutality'

"The Government refuses to talk to the ANC unless it renounces violence; critics say the Government itself rests on violence," says "Junius" on the same page. Since "a legitimate government is just one which has monopoly on force in its territory," this suggests that the "side that instils the greatest fear will get the greatest obedience, so a competition in brutality is called for." An observer of the South African scene "might well conclude that it is this sort of view which now animates the approach of both the Government and the ANC." Even though force may be an "ultimate arbiter," legitimate government is obeyed not only or mainly because it is feared but because "the governed consent to it." "Junius" believes that it is some "flickering recognition of this that underlies our present bizarre constitution, and the reluctant and unattractive appendages to it that the Government announces from time to time. It also underlies the refusal to negotiate with those committed to force rather than consent." "Our present system is, I fear, so imperfect at representing views and peoples fairly that it can't be thought to legitimise acts of force adequately." "If compromises are to be sought on any matters from any of the parties to the negotiation, these can only work if the parties to the constitution are to be the parties that will have to make it work: all the parties. However repulsive a party that communicates by blowing up babies at bus stops, it has to be brought into negotiation."

Siege Economies

Page 23 of the *Sunday Times* carries an article by Simon Jenkins, political editor of the *Economist*, based on an address given to the "Boundaries for Business" conference organised by the University of the Witwatersrand. Jenkins says: "It may be little comfort to nations experiencing great political or economic difficulties to say so, but they muddle through more often than not. And the ones that muddle through the best are those which panic the least when under pressure." Referring to the siege economy

which threatens South Africa, Jenkins says "conventional wisdom rightly holds that sieges are bad," involving a constraint on free trade and distorting economies. Yet an antitheis has developed in South Africa and "the siege weapons — trade and financial sanctions — are not necessarily the agents of economic doom." "Trade and financial sanctions protect domestic producers, encourage import substitution, devalue the currency and make more competitive those exports that get out. Disinvestment means higher retained profits." Jenkins believes that South Africa stands "like a mercenary army, eager to take up the weapons with which states normally react to economic siege." It is also a mistake of commentators "to believe that impoverishing a country must by definition destabilise its government." Since trade restrictions would come at a time when influx control is being relaxed, it is expected that "an impoverished rural population, throughout the subcontinent, will flock to urban South Africa" and experience suggests "that rapid urbanisation can actually be an engine of economic growth." "Siege economies do not imply destabilisation as such but the temptations for government which they can bring in their train can shut off safety valves, political as well as commercial." "Siege economies lead to states of emergency and repression, making the economy rigid and society brittle. Economies however besieged, need to adjust to new equilibria to meet changing circumstances. They need to be able to breathe."

KwaNatal Bill of Rights Praised

Laurence Boulle, deputy dean of the school of law, University of Natal, says on the same page: "In the South African constitutional tradition the absence of a Bill of Rights has facilitated the State's monopolisation of power and the extensive depreviations of human rights which characterises the political, social and economic systems." The Bill of Rights produced by the Natal-/KwaZulu Indaba "embodies many of the core principles found in contemporary Western constitutions." Although provisions such as the principle that all human begins are born free and equal, the widest protections should be offered to the family and that everyone should be able to practice her own religion and use his own language and participate in cultural activities "place negative restrictions on the arms of the state," the provision that all public authorities and officials in the province "must follow rules of fundamental fairness in coming to their decisions and furnish reasons for their actions" promotes "good government." Although the enforcement of the rights and liberities contained in the Bill of Rights would transform the lives of the majority of inhabitants, the real relevance of the Bill "will be determined by its legitimacy, the central government's treatment of the matter, and the actual ability of a KwaNatal to make good the Bill's promises." "However, the fact that, inter alia, the two major forces in national politics, the National Party and the ANC, were not full participants in the Indaba, deprives the Bill the definition of the legitimancy which it requires to be potentially significant."

Sanctions No Cause for Collapse

David Carte writes on the front page of the Business Times section of the *Sunday Times* that "at least two sane economists take the Pik Botha view — bring on sanctions." "If the world imposed sanctions, it would be flinging down the gauntlet, committing an act little short of war. So, never mind the diplomatic pussy-footing on the subject right now, the natural response would be for SA to renege on its foreign debt," stopping the outflow of interests and dividends and in no time "the country would be swimming in dollars — dollars that could be used to procure the unprocurable, and /or permit stimulation of the economy to rapid growth." If South Africa reneged on its debts and got away with it, other countries under economic pressure might be tempted to do the same causing national bankers to fear another major debtor defaulting and "would jangle" nerves" ves" and "do wonders for the dollar gold price." The internal economy would be supported by sending back workers of some of South Africa's more "obstreperous neighbors, putting intense pressure on them" and the government would invest if the private sector lacked the confidence to do so. These "tough-guy arguments have an allure for South Africans who believe they are misunderstood and unfairly judged." "For all their shortcomings, the arguments do bring home that sanctions are double-edged sword, hurting those who apply them as much as the victim." "One cannot gloss over it — sanctions would mean hardship and the end of the good life. But they would not bring collapse."

Black, White Perception Gulf

John D'Oliveira writes in his "Cross Purposes" column on page 11 of the Johannesburg *The Sunday Star* in English on 13 July on the "perception gulf between black and white individuals." It is tragic that black and white South Africans should be trying to construct "the edifice of the 'new' South Africa" on a "thick layer of misunderstanding" and it is "doubly tragic that one group of people should believe that harsh repression will help solve our problems while another is convinced that real justice and real freedom will grow out of the gruesome activities of the necklacers and the bombers." "Each of the approaches is based on inaccurate stereotypes and if we must endure either, we will find the emerging leaders are those who believe the ends justify the means — and that is bad news for any country." If every organization in the country and the central government could "cut down barriers and encourage inter-racial contact," South Africa might still have a chance to take the best from their past and together build on that for the just future that everybody says they want.

Consequences of Emergency Examined

"Beneath the iron exterior of the Emergency one can detect signs that the Government is giving some thought to the consequences of its actions," says a page 14 editorial. Referring to instances such as the release of a World Television News man on the grounds that the arresting officer "could not have applied his mind to the detention, as required by the law," the release of an *Agence France Presse* photographer, the Cape Supreme Court orders release of a nun detained after a township funeral the editorial says "it would be wrong to conclude that the effectiveness of the Emergency is crumbling, or that the State's resolve is weakening." It is heartening that "lawyers, trade unions, businessmen and ordinary people are setting out to contest the regulations in different places and in different ways — and that to some extent they are making their pressures felt or at least reminding the State that its powers are not yet totally untrammelled." "At a time when much darkness has settled on the land, it is a portent for a better future that these flickers of basic freedoms are being kept alive."

Whites Accept Power-sharing

Bruce Anderson of *The Times* of London says on page 14 of the *Sunday Star*: "Over the past few years most whites have come

to believe that they are no longer entitled to govern the country on their own. They are fully aware of the need to meet black political aspirations. They want power-sharing." Yet, "the blacks who want to gain power naturally think in terms of exercising it in the way the white man has. To them, the whites' desire is an expression of their distrust of the blacks. Which of course it is." Blacks have been deprived of political rights and of human dignity and they seek justice. Even though the whites are aware of the blacks' strength, and "the need to come to terms with that," many blacks "underestimate the whites' potential for prolonged resistence." Revolutionary blacks feel they have "effectively freed their own areas, so what is stopping them from pressing on to free the country?" Yet "white South Africa has not yet even begun to exert its military might." Indications are that "South Africa faces several more years of conflict." "The whites now understand the need to take account of black power. It may be that in order for there to be a political settlement in South Africa, the blacks in turn will have to come to recognise the strength of the Whites' position."

Secret SADCC Group Ready for Sanctions

Colin Legum writes on the same page that "when and if economic sanctions are applied against South Africa, its neighbouring countries won't be taken by surprise either by the heavy burden that will fall on their own economies and security systems, or by the impact of counter-sanctions that are expected to be taken by Pretoria," since a "contingency planning committee to study the effects of sanctions and the necessary action needed to limit the damage to the economies of South Africa's neighbouring states has been secretly at work since the 1985 summit meeting of the Southern African Development Cooperation Council (SADCC)." Economic consultants to the SADCC "bullishly predict that, provided offsetting measures can be taken, the long-term effect of sanctions would be to speed up the 'economic liberation' of South Africa's neighbour-states and would hasten the end of apartheid." The Frontline States' leaders "take very seriously the probability of South Africa instituting its own counter-sanctions programme which could, initially at least, have a devastating effect on its more vulnerable neighbours." However, the "actual impact of sanctions on South Africa's neighbours will depend to a considerable extent on how comprehensive any sanctions programme is likely to be; on whether it is likely to be applied by stages; on the ability of SADCC to implement more quickely its current projects for lessening dependence on South Africa and on the swiftness and degree to which Pretoria will implement its own counter-sanctions strategy to deter its more hostile neighbours."

STAR Queries NAFCOC Chief

Page 15 of *The Sunday Star* carries an interview by political correspondent David Breier with Dr Sam Motsuenyane, president of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (NAFCOC), wherein he said the the white belief that a black middle-class, including businessmen, would form a buffer between white South Africa and the black masses "had now been shown to be a mere myth." "Whites must be prepared to give up white political power based on colour. 'This is non-negotiable from a black point of view,' " said Motsuenyane. "On the economic level blacks must become part of the mainstream of big business and not merely be on the periphery 'receiving crumbs from the table,' he added." On the sanctions front NAFCOC has "clearly hinted that it might soon change its policy and support international disinvestment from South Africa along with other extra-parliamentary groups." Concerning the "hardline attitude against the Government and big business" Motsuenyane said "we have become tougher because of the slowness of change." An agreement that the ANC and NAFCOC have come to is that there "must be a major redistribution of wealth." He also said that if the post-apartheid South Africa was "based on individual and not group rights, it could achieve a high degree of democracy as there was no one dominant tribe in the country. Individual rights could be protected by a Bill of Rights, but he opposed the idea of minority veto." He concluded that by identifying with the struggle for liberation he did not only refer to one organization. "We identify with all of those involved in the struggle against the policies of the Government. There are white people who are as concerned about the future as we are. All such people make our approach more effective."

Government Sanctions Stance Examined

Political correspondent, David Breier, comments on page 17 of the "Review" section of *The Sunday Star* on the government's challenge to the world to apply sanctions "the sooner the better." Breier asks, "has the Government gone crazy, or is there some method in its madness?" Even though there are certain short-term political advantages to be gained for the Nationalist Party, economists are certain that in the long term sanctions will be "disastrous for the South African economy." Firstly, the threat of sanctions is "essential to suit the Government's short-term goal of attracting rightwingers back to the Nat fold." Secondly, "by accepting the inevitability of sanctions, the Government is able to pursue tougher security — or repression — without having to worry about world reaction." "Another short-term gain the South African Government may have in mind is that by daring the world to impose sanctions, it might have the opposite effect if the world suddenly realises it cannot bully the government. But this again fails to take into account the sheer weight of opinion against the 'apartheid regime.' " "On balance, the long-term disadvantages of sanctions far outweigh any short-term advantages sanctions might hold for the South African Government. But to understand the deep underlying willingness to defy the world, one must understand the history of the Afrikaner, whose existence has been a saga of what they see as persecution." "Afrikaner history is one of trekking to achieve isolation and fighting to retain it. Now there is no more room to trek. They have chosen to fight. And isolation is not new. Some may even relish it."

Whites Ignorant of Poverty

Harry Schwarz "Talking Cents" column on the same page says that the major poverty in South Africa is among the black population. "Most of South Africa's whites have no idea what goes on in the black areas — no idea of some of the poverty and all that goes with it — the children who are hungry, the crime, the uncertainty, the fear, the protection rackets, the intimidation, the frustration and the hopelessness." Schwarz says the poverty and unemployment problems are "structural and they require really dramatic action to turn around a disastrous situation and defuse a time-bomb," yet there is a "blunt refusal on the part of most of those who exercise both political and economic power in this day and in this country to recognise that the conditions which prevail are of so serious a nature that orthodox policies and

methods will not produce the results." "South Africa needs to deal with the problem of poverty and unemployment since "all the talk of constitutions will on its own produce neither stability nor peace." Poverty is also the problem of the rich. "Unemployment is the concern of the entrepreneur as much as that of the worker. If politicians are purveyors of hope, they must also deliver some reality. Our politicians must now start to deliver the goods — jobs and plenty of them."

ZAMBIA

Chibanda Confirms Arrest of South African Agents

MB151247 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Home Affairs Minister Cosmas Chibanda said in Kasama today that his ministry has intensified plans to ensure that prisoners feed and clothe themselves by next year to reduce their dependence on the limited national budget. [passage omitted]

M Chibanda has meanwhile confirmed that two more suspected South African Agents have been arrested in Kasama. He said the culprits were picked up last week in the continued war to rid the country of elements inimical to the security of the country. Mr Chibanda declined to give further details on the latest arrests but a spokesperson said the two were picked from a farm house.

ZIMBABWE

Emergency Renewed; Extension Plans Under Study

MB160547 Harare Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] The state of emergency has been renewed for a further 6 months. The House of Assembly voted (?67) in favor and 20 against the renewal after a debate lasting about 2 hours. Those who voted against were members of Ian Smith's Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe and Dr Johua Nkomo's PF-ZAPU. Mr Smith took part in the vote, but Mr Nkomo was not present.

Introducing the issue, the minister of home affairs, Comrade Enos Nkala, said his ministry in conjunction with other affected ministries is considering a mini-state of emergency when the current nationwide measure expires at the end of the year. He explained that only areas affected by the dissident menace would be covered by the mini-state of emergency.

Prior RSA Talks Reported

MB151954 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1953 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Harare, July 15, SAPA — Zimbabwe House of Assembly today voted by 57 to 20 to extend the 20 year old state of emergency for a further six months.

Moving for the renewal of the emergency which gives the authorities sweeping powers for indefinite detentions without trial and search and seizure, the minister of home affairs, Mr Enos Nkala pointedly avoided all reference to any threat from South Africa, despite the May 19 SADF raid on African National Congress targets in Harare.

This appears to confirm reports that a high level meeting of South African and Zimbabwean officers has recently taken place along the Limpopo to discuss common security problems.

At the meeting, believed to have been at a high official level, South African representatives are understood to have raised recent incidents when, they alleged, the ANC used Zimbabwean soil to cross into or escape from South Africa in the course of sabotage missions.

Zimbabwe, which reaffirmed its policy of supporting the ANC through the Organisation of African Unity while denying the banned organisation military bases, demanded assurances that South Africa would not back a renewed wave of infiltration by "Super ZAPU" dissidents into Matabeleland from the Northern Transvaal and the Caprivi Strip, according to sources here.

Mr Nkala omitted mention of South Africa in order not to upset delicate contact, said the sources.

After stormy scenes in the House of Assembly with opposition MP's who claimed atrocities were being commited in Matabeleland under cover of the emergency by persons other than dissidents, Mr Nkala admitted he had purposely refrained from repeating past accusations that Mr Nkomo's ZAPU was behind the rebels. He had done this in recognition of the success achieved by a joint campaign in Matabeleland in which Mr Nkomo and Mr Nkala together addressed meetings appealing to local people to support the security forces.

Mr Nkala said dissidents had committed 57 murders and 46 rapes mostly in the Matabeleland and Midlands Provinces since the emergency was last extended in January. They committed 104 armed robberies and fought 71 gun battles with security forces, he said.

Mr Nkala said, "There is no doubt that the bandits are being assisted by their masters who rejoice in their heinous and nefarious activities, which are calculated to destabilise our country, hinder its development and disrupt any economic property and peaceful conditions of social life."

A leading ZAPU back bencher, Mr Edward Ndlovu caused uproar when he said, "The whole world is against South Africa for declaring a state of emergency and we have the longest history in the world of an emergency."

The latest renewal will take the emergency past its 21st birthday. Mr Ian Smith, Rhodesian Front Government, introduced it on November 11 1965, the eve of UDI [Unilateral Declaration of Independence]. Mr Ndlovu said the emergency was being abused to detain innocent people without tiral. It was also used as a cover for human rights abuses.

Another ZAPU member, Mr Micha Bhebe said the state of emergency had failed to halt violence in Matabeleland but kept

the conduct of certain influential person "immune from questioning."

The acting speaker had repeatedly to call for order as government MP's accused SAPU and Mr Smith's Conservative Alliance of supporting dissidents.

CAZ [Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe] party chairman, Mr Lou Ankers said his party opposed the emergency because it was possible to control dissidents without it and because it was being abused.

The chairman of Mr Mugabe's ruling ZANU PF in the eastern Manicaland Province, Mr Edgar Tekere, said emergency powers were needed because of the threat posed by Renamo rebels to the entire border region with Mozambique: There was a danger Renamo would link up and mingle with Zimbabwe's own dissidents, he said.

Under Zimbabwe's constitution Mr Mugabe's government needed 50 votes to extend the emergency. Four white independent MP's voted with the ruling party while nine ZAPU and 11 members of Mr Smith's CAZ opposed the extension.

Visiting Iranian: Regime 'Will Support' Frontline

LD121527 Tehran IRNA in English
1508 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] Tehran, July 12, IRNA — An Iranian Foreign Ministry official has said the Islamic Republic of Iran will support Zimbabwe and other Front Line states in southern Africa. The statement was made at a press conference in Harare by Mohammad Javad Larijani deputy minister for economic and international affairs with regards to recent U.S. threats to decrease aid to the government of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe. "Zimbabwe has many friends and does not need American aid and contributions which should not be called aid at all," Larijani said.

Larijani is currently visiting Zimbabwe, the host of the upcoming Non-Aligned Movement summit meeting, for talks on bilateral relations and international issues. He said that Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i's visit to several African states earlier this year was a sign of the support of the Islamic Republic for the struggle against the South African apartheid regime.

Iran, Larijani said, supports the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO) and the African National Congress (ANC) whose senior officials recently visited Iran. "If the apartheid regime in South Africa was not supported by the U.S. and Britain, it could not survive. It is a fact that the policies of the U.S. and Britain do not benefit African people" he said.

ZANU-PF Official Asks 'Liberation Movements' Aid

MB140739 Harare Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] The ZANU-PF provincial chairman for Masvingo, Comrade Eddison Zvobgo, has called for more financial and material aid to the liberation movements fighting against the South African regime.

Addressing a rally at (Chinmagudu) in the Nyajena Communal Land yesterday, Comrade Zvobgo said Zimbabwe must heed the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe's call to contribute to and support the liberation movements. He said the apartheid regime in South Africa is taking up efforts to economically suffocate Zimbabwe by helping bandits in Mozambique. Comrade Zvobgo, who is the minister of justice, legal and parliamentary affairs, said the South African acts of sabotage justify the presence of the Zimbabwean security forces in Mozambiqeu to protect trade routes and the oil pipe line.

Minister Seeks Increased Regional Ties With Zambia

MB151856 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1853 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Harare, July 15, SAPA — A Zimbabwean cabinet minister today called for improved participation by Zambia and Zimbabwe in the Southern Africa Development Coordination Confrerence (SADCC), and the Preferential Trade Area (PTA) to strengthen their economies, ZIANA reports. Opening the fourth session of the Zimbabwe/Zambia joint commission in Harare, the minister of energy and water resources and development, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, said the two countries should adhere to the principles of these regional organisations. "We must adhere to the principles and objectives of the regional organisation of SADCC and PTA, and our vigorous participation in those organisations will strengthen our states," he said. He said Zimbabwe and Zambia were responsible for securing reliable outlets to the sea if their economies were to be viable.

This fourth meeting of between the two sides follows an agreement on the establishment of a joint commission for cooperation signed in 1981 between Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda and the Zimbabwean prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe. Cooperation in the fields of agriculture, youth, sport and culture, air service and communication are among matters to be discussed during the current session.

Court Upholds Detention of Customs Officials

MB120533 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 12 July 86

[Text] Zimbabwe's high court has ruled that recent detention orders served last month on two senior white customs officials are valid. The two men are accused of spying for South Africa. Mr Justice Dudley Reynolds said in a judgment made on Wednesday [9 July] but released only now that the state now had adequate reasons for the detention of Mr John Austin and Mr Kenneth Harper. He also said that there was a need to protect national security information from being disclosed. The two men, who were first arrested in February, have been engaged in lengthy legal battles with the Zimbabwean Government, challenging their detention on the grounds that the reasons given were insufficient to allow them to prepare a case. They have twice been freed by the Supreme Court, but on each occasion they were redetained.